FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1851. [NO. 1755.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid. ☜

FOR SALE,

A SODA FOUNTAIN, in very good order. Any person in want of one, would do well to call and look at it. It will be sold at a great bargain. Inquire of

W. PRIOR.

Jan'y 14, 1851. 54-3w

FINE CHEWING TOBACCO, AND best PRINCIPE CIGARS, for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Jan. 8, 1851. 54 3t

STRAYED,

FROM the Subscriber, on last Wednesday night, on the other side of Murchison's Factory, a dark bay MARE, that suckles a colt, and is rubbed smartly with the gear. I will pay a liberal reward for the delivery of her in Fayetteville, N. C.

JOHN A. GILCHRIST.

Jan. 14, 1851. 54-tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received, an assortment of Landreth's Garden Seeds. (5 cts. per paper.) Warranted fresh and genuine. For sale by

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Jan'y 14, 1851. 54 3t

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on the 5th day of February, 1851, at the Market House, at 12 o'clock, in pursuance of a decretal order of the County Court of Cumberland, at December Term, 1850, A HOUSE AND LOT in Fayetteville, on the North side of Maiden Lane, the property of the late Miss Mary Henry. The said property will be sold on a credit of 6 and 9 months, the purchaser to give bond and approved security.

JOSHUA CARMON, Adm'r.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Ancl'r.

January 13, 1851. 54-3w

Trial of Mrs. Simpson.

IN answer to the numerous inquiries, we state, that the pamphlet containing this important and interesting trial, is in press and will be ready for sale in the course of two or three weeks. Orders, (wholesale and retail,) are solicited.

E. J. HALE & SON.

RECEIVED TO-DAY,

A LARGE assortment of GARDEN SEED —growth of 1850.

S. J. HINSDALE.

Jan'y 13, 1851. 54-tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer for Sale, by public auction, at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 4th day of February, 1851, the following very valuable real Estate, to-wit:

The 4 Brick tenements on Hay Street, occupied by A. W. Steel and others.

The House and Lot near the Phœnix Factory, her present residence.

Also, the vacant Lot on Cool Spring Street, opposite the grave yard.

M. S. HOOPER.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 13, 1851. 54-4s

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

A FEW Hhds., in prime order, and of superior quality, now landing. For sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Jan. 8, 1851. 54-3w

FRESH THOMASTOWN LIME, 150 CASKS, for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Jan. 8, 1851. 54-3w

NOTICE.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT requests all persons indebted to him by note or account, particularly old accounts, to make immediate payment, or he will be *obliged* to collect.

WM. P. MALLETT.

Jan'y 13, 1851. 54-4w

CORN FOR SALE.

A FEW hundred bushels of CORN, of good quality, now on the River,—will be at the Landing to-morrow evening. Those wishing to buy, will please call soon and leave their orders. Price at the River, 80 cts.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Jan'y 13, 1851. 54tf

LAW NOTICE.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH has taken an Office on Anderson street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel. He will attend to the collection of claims and law business generally, and especially to the taking of accounts of executors, administrators, guardians and partners, either in suit or otherwise.

Jan'y 11, 1851. 54tf

EDGEWORTH SEMINARY.

THE Proprietor of this Institution has the pleasure to announce to its patrons, that the exercises will commence on the first Monday of February, 1851, under the care and supervision of Professor Richard Stirling and Lady.

RICHARD STIRLING, Professor of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Ancient Languages.
Rev. JOHN A. GRETTER, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and French.
Mrs. STIRLING, Matron.

The services of a Lady accomplished in Drawing and Painting in Oil and Water Colors are already secured. The other Departments will be fully supplied by the opening of the session.

Terms as heretofore. The session, of only four months instead of five, will terminate on the 31st May. A corresponding deduction will be made. Pupils will be received at any time before the session begins without additional charge.

J. M. MOREHEAD, Proprietor.

☞ Prof. Stirling begs leave to refer to—

Rev. Samuel L. Graham, D. D., } Union Theo-
" Samuel B. Wilson, D. D., } logical Semi-
" F. L. Sampson, D. D., } nary.
" B. H. Rice, D. D., Prince Edward, Va.
" Wm. S. Plumner, Baltimore.
" James Carnahan, D. D., President of New Jersey College.
" James W. Alexander, D. D., Princeton, N. J.
Prof. Joseph Henry, Smithsonian Institute, D. C.

Jan'y 1851. 54-9w

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

THE Trustees having procured the services of Mr. E. C. Chambers to superintend the Male department, and the services of Miss Rebecca Kelly to superintend the Female department, will open the Winter Session of this School on the second Monday of January.

Tuition, $6, $10, and $12 50. Board can be had at from $7 to $8 per month.

A. C. CURRY, Ch'n, pro tem.

Jan'y 8, 1851. 54-3w

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by William Lauder, I shall offer for sale at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 10th February, 1851, (it being the first day of the Special Term of the Superior Court for Cumberland County,)

TWO TRACTS OF LAND:

The first lying on the West side of Cear Fear River, about sixteen miles from town, adjoining the lands of John C. Williams and the late John McNeill, containing about One Hundred Acres.

The second, situate on the North-East side of Cape Fear, on the main road leading to Raleigh, about one mile South of Averasborough, adjoining the land now owned by Mr. Parker and others, and containing about Fifty Acres.

Col. McCormick, who has lately surveyed the land, will attend at the sale, and will give every information respecting its situation and quality.

JOHN D. ECCLES, Trustee.

January 13, 1851. 54-4w

FRESH THOMASTOWN UNSLACKED LIME,

Hydraulic Cement and Calcined Plaster Paris, just received per Steamer Gov. Graham.

50 casks extra inspected Thomastown Lime, in lumps,
10 casks Hydraulic Rossendale Cement,
10 casks Calcined Plaster Paris.

For sale low by

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street.

Jan'y 14, 1851. 54-1m

RICARDS, FRISBY & CO.,

No. 6 South Charles st., Baltimore,

Domestic Warehousemen and Importers of British and French

DRY GOODS,—Direct from Europe,

HAVE on hand a large stock of American Goods, purchased previous to the recent advance, which they offer by the *Piece* or *Package* to the inspection of Southern merchants in competition with the Stocks of Northern cities. Their importations are now arriving. Let *Southern* merchants examine carefully *Southern* Stocks.

N. B. *All purchasers are protected in prices against Northern markets.*

Jan. 2, 1851. 54-3m

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Shaw & Little has been mutually dissolved—R. Little becoming the purchaser of the stock of goods on hand. Persons holding claims against the firm are requested to present them to R. Little for settlement. All persons indebted to the firm by Note or Account are notified that they can be found at the old stand in possession of R. Little; and that it is necessary the claims should be satisfied at an early day. Debtors are *earnestly* requested to avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered to settle the claims held against them without a further call.

JOHN SHAW.
ROBERT LITTLE.

Jan'y 11, 1851. 54 3wpd

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1850.

James Bryan vs. John Bryan and others.

IT appearing to the Court, that George Thaggard and wife Mary, and Henry Wooten and wife Jane, and George Bryan, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, calling upon those absent defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1851, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, in the county of Bladen, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or judgment will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, J. C. Wooten, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1850.

54 J. C. WOOTEN, C. & M. E.

North Carolina, } Court of Equity.
SAMPSON COUNTY. } Fall Term, 1850.

William Williford and wife Lucy, vs. Lancelet Jones and wife Ann, and others.

Petition to sell Land for Partition.

ORDERED, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, notifying the defendants, Lewis Mahanes and wife Ady, who reside beyond the limits of this State, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur thereto, or this Petition will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte as to them.

Witness, P. Murphy, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the County of Sampson, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of Sept. A. D. 1850, and 75th year of American Independence.

54] P. MURPHY, C. M. E.

FAYETTEVILLE *Book-Bindery.*

THOMAS H. TILLINGHAST respectfully informs the citizens of this place, that he has opened a NEW BOOK-BINDERY, opposite to Mr. Warren Winslow's Office, Anderson street, where he is ready to execute any style desired, from the best to the plainest.

Music, Periodicals, &c. &c. are bound on a new plan, in several kinds of leather, &c.

Jan'y 7, 1851. 53tf

Spring Hill Academy.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed the third Monday in January.

Terms as heretofore; 5, 8 and 10 Dollars per Session of five months.

Students will be charged from the time of entrance to the end of the Session, without deduction, except in case of sickness.

M. McNAIR, Principal.

January 4, 1851. 53-3w

MALLETT & PAULMIER,
Grocers and Commission MERCHANTS,

135 *Front Street*, near Maiden Lane,
NEW-YORK.

☞ *Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.*

Liberal advances made on consignments.

P. MALLETT. J. PAULMIER.

New York, January 1851. 53-6m

STRAW CUTTERS, Corn Shellers, and a variety of Ploughs and Plough fixtures, for sale by

J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan. 4. 53-tf

WALTON FARM FOR SALE.

THE above place, situated within two miles of the Market House, contains about 200 Acres, 75 of which is cleared and under cultivation. There is about 25 to 30 acres of rich swamp or meadow land, partly drained, and when fully drained, is not inferior to any in the county.—There is an abundance of oak for fire-wood, and pine for fencing on said land. The improvements are a large and comfortable dwelling, with seven rooms, four of which have fire-places; together with out houses of every description. One of the best springs of water in the county is within a short distance of the house. The place might be divided to advantage, there being two dwelling houses, together with barns, stables, &c. There is also a young orchard, which will soon be in bearing, containing about 250 peach trees and 150 apple, besides cherries and plums.

The whole will be sold a bargain, as the subscriber intends changing his business. Apply soon.

ISHAM BLAKE.

Jan. 4, 1851 53-1m

VALUABLE COTTON FACTORY,

FOR SALE.

BY order of the Stockholders of the Phœnix Company, I will offer for sale at the Market House in this Town, on Thursday the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock (M.) all the Property belonging to said Company, consisting of

The Factory, Machinery, and Water Power,
With the Lots & Tenements,

Sufficient for the accommodation of all the Operatives employed in the Mill.

The Factory contains 48 Looms, 2100 Spindles, 10 30-inch Cards, and all other necessary machinery for making Cotton goods.

The Machinery, Water Wheel, Shafting, &c., are all in first rate order, and the Mill capable of producing 500,000 yds. per annum of heavy 4-4 goods, and can be put in full operation in three days.

Terms liberal and made known on day of sale. Persons wishing to purchase, and desiring to examine the Property, will please call on me at my office opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

C. B. MALLETT, Agent.

Fayetteville, Jan. 4, 1851. 53-ts

20 BARRELS Cuba Molasses, and
10 do New Orleans, for sale by
J. H. & J. MARTINE.

Nov. 1, 1850. 44-tf

Supreme Court Reports.

A SECOND hand set of the Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, complete except 1 of the earlier volumes and the last 10 vols. (all of which can be supplied new if desired,) is deposited with the subscribers for sale.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between W. B. & T. S. Jordan, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the time of the existence of said firm having expired as agreed on.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of W. B. & T. S. Jordan, either by Note or Account, will please call on W. B. Jordan, who is fully authorized to settle in the name of the firm. But a few days indulgence can be given.

Further Notice.

ON Tuesday, the 11th day of February next, and days following, will be exposed to public sale, our entire STOCK OF GOODS which may be on hand that day, consisting of a large and varied assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

Terms of Sale.—All sums under $5, cash—all over, nine months time, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

W. B. & T. S. JORDAN.

January 1, 1851. 53-4w

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received till 22d Jan'y next (Wednesday of Richmond County Court,) for building a Presbyterian Church near Rockingham, on which day the work will be let out. The house to be built of the best materials, on brick pillars two feet from the ground, and of the following dimensions, viz: 30 by 45 feet; 18 feet pitch; to be ceiled, to have a gallery, one heavy pannel folding door at the front end, and a sufficient number of windows for light and ventilation; with a small projection at front gable-end, and full cornice all round. The entire work to be well and handsomely executed and in excellent style, and painted, and completed within nine months. The Church is proposed to be built in a finely timbered part of the country, and convenient to two or three Saw Mills where lumber may be had at from 60 to 75 cents per hundred, and shingles may be had in the neighborhood at $2 per thousand. The heavy work, such as getting timbers, hauling, &c., may be readily procured to be done near the spot. Specifications will be given on day of letting out the job.

Bond and security will be required to insure a faithful execution of the terms of the contract.

Subscribed by the Commissioners.

DANIEL D. MORRISON,
M. C. MORRISON,
JOHN W. COVINGTON,
R. S. McDONALD,
Commissioners.

Rockingham, Dec. 23, 1850. 52tt

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A SPECIAL TERM of Cumberland Superior Court of Law, for the trial of *Civil Causes*, will be held on the Second Monday in February, 1851.

Suitors and Witnesses will take due notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

D. G. MACRAE, C. S. C.

Dec. 31, 1850. 52-tC

Grand Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland!

For January, 1851.

We respectfully ask the attention of the public to the annexed Schedule of Lotteries to be drawn in the city of Baltimore, Md., during the month of January.

COLVIN & CO.,

The oldest established lottery house in the Union, and who have distributed more grand Capital Prizes than any other office in the world.

Office N. W. Corner Baltimore & Calvert Sts.,

BALTIMORE, Md.

Offer the following

BRILLIANT SCHEMES!

To be drawn by State Commissioners on the days set forth in this column.

Date.	Capitals.	No. of Ballots.	Price of Pack'e of Tk'ts	Wh'ls.	Qrs.
" 29.	40,000	78 Nos. 12 drawn,	10,	130.	32½
" 30, 5 of	1,700	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	1,	15,	3¾
" 31.	9,000	72 Nos. 13 drawn,	2½,	32.	8

☞ All communications strictly confidential.

Letters containing enclosures of Bank notes or drafts come safe directed Colvin & Co., Baltimore, Md

Orders solicited for tickets or packages of tickets in any of the above splendid lotteries.

Correspondents can transact business through the mails with this agency, as well as though personally present.

Letters carefully directed and answered by return mail.

Colvin & Co., send Managers Official Drawing to all who order tickets.

Bank notes on all good banks in the country, or Prize tickets received in payment, at par, for tickets.

Prizes cashed at sight. Bank drafts remitted to those holding prizes.

All orders are carefully complied with. The most prompt attention always given to orders.

Please Address

COLVIN & CO.,
N. W. corner Baltimore and Calvert Sts.,
52-1m] Museum Building, Baltimore, Md.

Everittsville Female Academy.

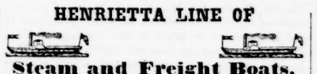
THE Winter Session of this School will open on the second Monday in January next. It will be conducted by the Rev. J. J. Smyth and Lady, late of Virginia. Mr. Smyth is an accomplished Scholar and an experienced Teacher, having been at the head of several of the first Seminaries in the State of Virginia.

All the English branches usually taught in Female Seminaries will be taught here; together with Music, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, Drawing, Painting, &c. &c. Books, Stationary, Crewels, Canvass, &c., are kept on hand and sold to pupils at a small advance upon N. York cost.

J. C. SLOCUMB, Sec'y
Board of Trustees.

Everittsville, Wayne co., Nov. 27, 1850. 48tf

HENRIETTA LINE OF



Steam and Freight Boats,

ARE all in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a *new* Flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandize, and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850. 50-tf

Important to Mill Owners.

Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop.

THE undersigned is now prepared to furnish CASTINGS of every description, at the shortest notice. Those in want of Castings, will find it to their interest to leave their orders at the Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop.

He is prepared with four lathes and other tools, to put up machinery of any description.

HENRY G. HALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1850. 46-tf

NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to me, by Note or Account, will please call and settle by the 1st January next, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A McKETHAN.

Nov 11, 1850. 45tf

Just Received,

A LOT of French Merinos, assorted colors, Ribbons, velvet and silk Braid, Dress Trimmings, &c.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Nov. 30, 1850. 48-tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

HATCH & BURBANK,

Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

THE subscribers, late of Baltimore, have opened a Store in this town, and having made arrangements with an extensive House in Baltimore, they can furnish the above named articles, at such prices that cannot fail to please.

Dealers and Country Merchants, will find it to their advantage to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

Front Street, under Mozart Hall, next door to Messrs. Polley & Hart.

Wilmington, Dec. 10, 1850. 49-tf

LAST NOTICE,

TO those indebted to C. T. Gardner. Unless they pay up before or during the week of Cumberland County Court, suit in all cases, will be instituted.

JAMES BANKS, Attorney.

Nov. 22, 1850. 47-tf

FOR SALE,

40 Bbls. Northern Superfine Flour, known to be a superior article.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 19, 1850. 46-tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my **Fall and Winter STOCK OF GOODS,** consisting of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. I will Barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.

Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

Cotton Bagging and Rope.

WE have just received a large supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will please send in their orders, and they shall be supplied.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

NEGROES WANTED.

CASH paid for likely young Negroes, if application is made soon.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 10, 1850. 37tf

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. old CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid—Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.

Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

Who will Encourage Home Industry?

A New Manufactory of Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, Worms,

For 37½ cents per pound. Cash; as low as they can be bought in New York.

ALSO, Funnels, Strainers, Bung Augers; Tea and Wash Kettles; in a word, every thing that can be manufactured out of Steel, Iron, or Brass.

Have you secured the doors of your Smokehouses, Cribs, Drawers, Wardrobes and Money boxes? If not,

Call at Woltering's Lock Manufactory,

And supply yourselves.

Are you fond of sporting? Call at Woltering's Gun Manufactory, where you will find Guns and Pistols of every description, size and price. If those you have are out of order, send them up and let him make them as good as new.

He is prepared, at the shortest notice, to repair Stills, Copper Kettles, &c.

All kinds of Machinery, Engines, Mill-works, Cranks, of wrought iron, &c., repaired or made to order.

Edge Tools and Cutlery made and repaired.

Ready-made Buggies always on hand, of our own manufacture; also, Carriage Springs, Axles, &c.

He is Agent for the sale of Buck's celebrated Patent Cooking Stove.

☞ All of his articles shall be warranted.

All in favor of encouraging HOME INDUSTRY, will please give me a call, and I will ensure satisfaction in every particular.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment is on Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1850. 48-6mpd

IREDELL'S EQUITY, Vol. 6,

JUST published and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov. 12.

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.

Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

FLOWERS, PLANTS and TREES are appropriate Holiday Presents, as they are constantly before the eye, and always increasing in beauty and value.

☞ Call and supply yourselves at

C. LUTTERLOH'S GREEN-HOUSE.

Dec. 21, 1850. 51tf

Male and Female School.

THE undersigned will re-open his SCHOOL on Wednesday next, Jan'y 1st.

In the Female Department, he will be assisted by Miss Cecilia A. Potter, of Burlington, Vermont. As to her complete scholarship and aptness to teach, a reference is made to Rev. John K. Converse, President of Burlington Female Seminary.

Terms of Tuition per Session of five months (Incidentals included.)

Primary Department,	$6 25
Higher English branches,	8 25
Latin and Greek Languages,	10 25
Extra.	
French Language,	$10 00
Music on Piano,	15 00

Board for some 15 or 20 Girls can now be gotten in the village at $7 per month (exclusive of lights.) Very ample accommodations will in a short time be offered, by Nath'l G. Jones, Esq.

A. D. McLEAN, Principal.

Summerville, N. C., Dec. 18, 1850. 51-6w

PRINTING INK.

A FEW kegs Geo. Mather's best News Printing INK, at New York price for cash, for sale at this Office. Oct. 28.

LOST,

BETWEEN the Fayetteville Hotel and Cool Spring, a Ladies' Gold PENCIL. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving the article at the Observer Office.

Dec. 9, 1850. 49-tf

IN QUART BOTTLES,

For the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, viz: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago; and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Acitites or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life; also, chronic constitutional disorders, &c.

THIS Medicine has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

"TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION."

The attention of the reader is called to the following astonishing cure, effected by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla:

This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with Scrofula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between $70 and $80 with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had finally commenced its ravages in the roof of her mouth.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Dissoway, the agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surprise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half bottles she was restored to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she commenced taking it.

In witness of the truth of this statement, I have hereunto affixed my name, this 19th day of September 1847.

JOSEPH McCOTTER, J. P.

Mouth of Neuse River, Craven Co., N. C.

SORE THROAT.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an affection of the throat and chest:

Baltiesburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn:

Woburn, Mass., March 30, 1846.

Messrs. Sands: Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but that it is a most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by experience, and although its reputation and utility are very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by disease to become acquainted with the efficacy and power of your valuable medicine. I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours,

LUTHER WRIGHT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

☞ Sold by S. J HINSDALE, Druggist, Fayetteville And at Cheraw, by Dr. A. Malloy; at Raleigh, by P Johnston; and Druggists generally.

August 15, 1850. 33-eow6m

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A new supply of this popular book just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 26, 1850.

If the number of marriages be an indication of prosperity, then Glasgow, in Scotland, is in a thriving way. In the High Church there were on one recent Sunday no fewer than seventy-three couples proclaimed.

An innkeeper in North Carolina, on being asked what meaning he attached to the term "Aristocrat," replied, "any man who has more money than me is, in my estimation, an aristocrat."

SATAN AND THE DISUNIONISTS.

The New Orleans Picayune thus aptly corrects at once the logic and learning of the "Southern Press":

"The Press addresses the defeated disunion party in Georgia with words of encouragement to persevere, borrowing what it calls 'the inspiring words of Milton'—

"What though the day be lost?
All is not lost. The unconquerable will
And spirit never to submit or yield."

These are still left.

"They are Milton's lines, although not very correctly quoted. The whole line would probably be a more fit expression of the feelings that dictated it, particularly as it is put by Milton into the mouth of Satan rallying the fallen angels, after they had been repulsed in their attempt to revolutionize Heaven. The inspiring words of Satan were—

"What though the day be lost?
All is not lost. The unconquerable will
And study of revenge—immortal hate
And courage never to submit or yield."

"Arguments deduced from quotations are not often good logic, but the language of 'the apostate angel' has an aptness which was not intended, to express the determination 'to wage, by force or guile, eternal war.'"

The following interesting story is told in the New York correspondence of the Philadelphia Enquirer: Some fourteen years ago, Mr. C., a young merchant of this city, who was possessed of a handsome fortune, entered very largely into speculations in real estate, and became as was generally supposed, immensely wealthy. A great revulsion in the business of the country happened and Mr. C. suddenly became a bankrupt. Mrs. C., upon the happening of this untoward event, immediately retired from the fashionable arena, reduced her personal and family expenditures to suit the alteration in her pecuniary circumstances. At the time of the failure of Mr. C. in business, it happened that Mrs. C. was indebted to Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. for goods furnished her for her personal use to the amount of about two hundred dollars. This debt she was for the time unable to pay, but the moral obligation to discharge it was not forgotten. Years rolled on, Mr. C. continued insolvent, the debt became barred by the statute of limitations, the legal liability to pay it was extinguished; twelve years had elapsed, and the creditors considered the amount as lost. The circumstances of Mr. C., however, have for several years past been gradually improving, and a few days ago, his wife, finding herself once more able to procure the means, carefully calculated the interest on her debt of twelve years standing, added that to the principal, and enclosed the whole in a note addressed to Stewart & Co. Messrs. Stewart & Co., upon the receipt of the money, addressed a note in reply to Mrs. C. in which they requested her acceptance of the accompanying gift as a slight testimonial of their high appreciation of an act so honorable and so rare as to call forth unqualified admiration. Accompanying the letter was sent a superb brocade silk dress, and some laces of exquisite texture and great value.

The Washington Monument.—In aid of this work, the Chickasaw Indians have, in council, contributed $200. During the discussion of the matter, it was stated by the members that the Nation had never shed the blood of white men in war, and that they venerated the memory of Washington as much as their white brethren.

It requires 25,000 sheep to be kept a whole year to support the Lawrence, Mass. mills with wool for one single day. They produce 1500 shawls per day, and consume Cochineal to the value of $60,000 per annum. Three years since there were not 500 inhabitants in Lawrence, and now there are 10,000.

Beats Jenny Lind.—An English paper says of the voice of Catalini:—"Such was the torrent of sound she emitted at one moment, that the glass globules, pendant from the central chandelier, were powerfully agitated and struck against each other."

An American Wife.—At a recent entertainment in England, the health of Mrs. Abbott Lawrence having been given, the American Minister acknowledged the compliment paid to his lady, and said that he "was indebted to his wife more than to any other human being, not only for his happiness, but for his *usefulness* in the world."

Bibles and Testaments.—"Is them there bibles?" asked a verdant specimen, of the clerk of the supreme court, as he pointed to a pile of blank records of wills. "No," answered the clerk, "those are testaments."

Somebody says that a young lady should always ask the four following questions before accepting the hand of a young man:

Is he honest? Is he kind of heart? Can he support me comfortably? Does he take a newspaper, and pay for it in advance?

"Well, Charley," said an anxious parent to an urchin of some three years, on Christmas day, "what did you find in your stocking this morning?" "Find, father," replied the hopeful, "why, I found a big hole." The father gave the boy one cent.

"If ever you marry," said an uncle, "let it be a woman who has judgment enough to superintend the work of her house; taste enough to dress herself; and sense enough to hold her tongue when she has nothing to say."

In China a man condemned to death may procure a substitute, which can easily be done for money.

The population of the city of St. Louis is ascertained to be 77,465.

John Brisham, Dem. has been elected to Congress from Pennsylvania to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Chester Butler.

METHOD OF CURING PRIZE HAMS.

At the last exhibition of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, four premiums were awarded for hams. The following are the receipts by which the hams were cured:

T. E. Hambleton's Recipe, 1st premium.—To every 100 lbs. pork, take 8 lbs. of G. A. salt, 2 oz. saltpetre, 2 lbs. brown sugar, 1½ oz. of potash, and 4 gallons of water. Mix the above, and pour the brine over the meat, after it has laid in the tub some two days. Let the hams remain six weeks in brine, and then be dried several days before smoking. I have generally had the meat rubbed with fine salt when it is packed down. The meat should be perfectly cool before packing.

J. Glenn's Recipe, 2d premium.—To 1000 lbs. of pork, take half a bushel and half a peck of salt, 3 lbs. saltpetre, 3 lbs. sugar, and 2 quarts of molasses. Mix—rub the bacon with it well; keep on for three weeks in all, but at the end of nine days take out the hams, and put those which were at the top, at the bottom.

R. Brooke, Jr's. Recipe, 3d premium.—One bushel fine salt, half bushel ground alum salt, one and a half pounds saltpetre to the thousand lbs. pork, left to lie in pickle 4 weeks, hung up and smoked with hickory wood until the rind becomes a dark brown.

C. D. Slingluff's Recipe, 4th premium.—To 100 lbs. Green Hams, take 8 lbs. G. A. salt, 2 lbs. brown sugar or molasses equivalent, 2 oz. saltpetre, 2 oz. pearl ashes, 4 gallons water, dissolve well, skimming off the skum arising on the surface. Pack the hams compactly in a tight vessel or cask, rubbing the fleshy part with the salt—in a day or two pour the above pickle over the meat, taking care to keep it covered with the pickle. In four to six weeks, according to the size and weight of the hams, (that is to say, the longer period for heavy hams,) hang up to smoke, hock up; smoking with green hickory wood. I have put up hams for the last twelve or fifteen years by the above recipe with uniform success, equal at all times to the sample now presented.

To the above we add the following, which we, as well as many others, have satisfactorily proved:

For every one hundred pounds of meat, take five pints of good molasses, (or five pounds of brown sugar,) five ounces saltpetre, and eight pounds rock salt—add three gallons of water, and boil the ingredients over a gentle fire, skimming off the froth or scum as it arises. Continue the boiling until the salt, &c. is dissolved.—Have the hams nicely cut and trimmed, packed in casks with the shank end down, as the pickle will thus strike in better. When the pickle, prepared as above, is cooled to blood heat, pour it over the hams. They may lie in pickle from two to six weeks, according to the size of the pieces, or the state of the weather, more time being required in cold, than in warm weather. Beef or mutton hams, intended for smoking and drying, may be cured according to this mode, and will be found excellent.

Much of the goodness of hams depends on smoking. They should be hung at such a distance from the fire, as not to be heated. They should also be hung up with the shank end downward, as this will prevent the escape of their juices by dripping. Small hams, wanted for immediate use, will answer with two weeks' smoking, but larger ones, and those wanted for keeping, should be smoked four weeks or more.

Patent Deviltry.—A new thing has lately presented itself to public favor, which is as complete a specimen of patent deviltry as *human* ingenuity can devise—an infernal machine, compared with which, in its capacity for dealing destruction and death, the device of a Fieschi is but a plaything. It consists of a small capsule composed of gum and sugar, enclosing about a fourth of a tea spoonful of brandy, just about enough, with the excited saliva, to make a small toddy in the mouth, adapted to the ambition and capacity of the rising generation. These things, it appears, are sold at the confectionaries in the large cities North and East, and five cents' worth of them contain about a table spoonful of brandy, enough to give a boy, as an initial operation at least, quite an experimental notion of "drunken spree." Who claims the honor of this invention we do not know, but the article seems first to have attracted the attention of a Dr. Jewett of Rhode Island, who has warned parents and the public at large against them.

Baltimore Sun.

Names for Wives.—Sh

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE—*Monday, Jan.* 13.

The following was the vote, on Friday morning last, on the passage, upon its third reading, of the "Free Suffrage" Bill; three-fifths being necessary to carry it.

Ayes—Messrs. Avery, Barco, J. Barnes, Blow, Bond, Boykin, Brazier, Bridgers, Brogden, Cockerham, Cotton, Dargan, Davidson, Durham, Flynt, Fonville, Gordon, Hackney, Harrison, G. W. Hayes, Herring, S. P. Hill, W. Hill, Holland, Jarvis, Jerkins, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, A. J. Leach, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, McLean, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Pegram, S. J. Person, T. J. Person, Pigott, Pope, Rankin, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, L. B. Sanders, R. M. Saunders, Sheek, Sherrill, Sherard, Steele, Stevenson, Stowe, Stubbs, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, B. F. Williams, J. J. Williams, Wilson, Winstead, Winston.—68.

Noes—Messrs. Amis, D. A. Barnes, Bogle, A. H. Caldwell, D. F. Caldwell, Campbell, Cherry, Douthit, Drake, Dunlap, Eaton, Erwin, Eure, Flemming, Foard, A. G. Foster, A. M. Foster, J. Hayes, J. H. Hill, Kelly, Locke, Love, Maultsby, McKoy, McCleese, Parham, Poole, Powers, Rayner, Russell, Scott, Sharp, Shinpock, Siler, Sloan, Thornburgh, Tripp, Walton, Waugh, Webb, Wiggins—42.

The following bills were introduced and read 1st time; a bill for the promotion and encouragement of Manufactories in this State; and a bill concerning Deeds of Trust and marriage settlements.

Received a message from his Excellency, the Governor, transmitting a communication from the President of the convention of the people of Maryland, enclosing a report and resolution passed by that body, relative to the compromise measures enacted by the present Congress; also, resolutions passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont *for the promotion of peace*, accompanied by a letter of his Excellency the Governor of that State, requesting that the same may be laid before the Legislature of this State. Ordered that the same be printed and sent to the House of Commons.

3 o'clock.—The bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company, passed its 2d reading.

The following bills were introduced, by Mr. Haughton, viz:

The bill to incorporate the Pittsboro' Mining and Transportation company: the bill to incorporate the Deep River Mining and Transportation Company; also a bill to incorporate the Chatham Mining and Transportation Company.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Jan.* 13.

Mr. Love, from the Select Committee on the subject, to which was referred the resolutions in relation to the removal of the remnant of the Cherokee tribe of Indians from this State, reported the same, and recommended their passage. The resolutions were read the second time and rejected—ayes 41, noes 50.

Mr. R. M. Saunders, from the Select Committee on the Raleigh and Gaston Road, to which was referred the engrossed bill from the Senate to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., reported the same with certain amendments, and recommended its passage. [The amendment provides that whenever the old stockholders in said road, or others shall subscribe for $400,000 of stock in the new company, they shall be released from all former liabilities to the State on account of said road.]

Mr. Saunders made a few remarks in support of the amendments; after which the bill was made the special order for Thursday next.

The House took up the Special Order, being the bill to repeal an act of 1848–'9, entitled an act to increase the Revenue of the State, and for other purposes.

Mr. Pigott proposed an amendment exempting the capital invested in saling vessels from taxation; which was adopted.

Mr. Johnston of Caswell, offered an amendment proposing to tax the capital invested in Negro trading, &c., instead of the profits and dividends; which elicited considerable debate. Pending this amendment, the House took a recess.

Afternoon Session.—The House proceeded to the unfinished business of the morning, viz: the Revenue Bill.

The discussion on the amendment offered by Mr. Johnston was continued for some time.

Mr. Waugh moved to amend the amendment by inserting a tax of ¼ of one per cent. on the capital invested, instead of one-sixth; which was adopted. The question then recurring on the amendment of Mr. Johnston, as amended, Mr. Flemming called for a division of the question, and the House refused to strike out.

Evening Session.—Mr. Sharp asked leave to change his vote on the Free Suffrage bill, given on Saturday last, stating that he had voted under misapprehension; but Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, objected, and he was not allowed to change it.

The House resumed the consideration of the Revenue bill.

The 2d section was amended by exempting interest or dividends accruing to charitable institutions from the tax imposed in said section.

The 3d and 4th sections were adopted without amendment.

The 5th section was amended on motion of Mr. Steele, so as to impose an ad valorem tax of one per cent. on all Gold and Silver Plate and Ornamental Jewelry of the value of $50 and upwards.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the tax of one dollar on marriage licences was stricken out.

Various other amendments were proposed and rejected.

Mr. Pope moved to strike out the tax of ten cents on all dogs over two upon each lot or farm; and

Mr. Drake moved to amend by inserting 25 cts. on all dogs over one.

Pending which amendments, on motion, the House adjourned.

SENATE—*Tuesday, Jan.* 14.

Mr. Kelly presented the memorial of citizens of Montgomery county, in relation to the construction of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road. Read and referred.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to amend the third section of an act passed at the present session, relating to the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road Company, which was read 1st time, and on his motion, the rule was suspended and the bill was read 2d and 3d time and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Bower, from the joint select committee appointed to ascertain the probable time at which the two Houses would adjourn, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speakers of the two Houses adjourn their respective Houses *sine die* on Friday the 24th inst., which was adopted.

The bill to provide for the registration of births was read 3d time and rejected by a vote of 17 to 25.

Mr. Williamson moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was rejected, which prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Washington,

Resolved, That the use of the Senate Chamber be granted this evening at 7 o'clock to Hon. S. Williams, for the purpose of lecturing on the coal formation as connected with commerce and navigation.

3 o'clock.—Several bills passed their third readings.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Jan.* 14.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting certain engrossed resolutions of that body on the subject of slavery, which were read the first time and passed.

Mr. Cherry from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill to exempt from execution a certain portion of land, known as the Homestead Bill, with an amendment, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Stevenson, from the same Committee, reported the engrossed bill to recharter the Merchants' Bank of Newbern, with an amendment, and recommended its passage.

Mr. R. M. Saunders, from the same Committee, to which was referred the resolution instructing said Committee to inquire into the expediency of revising the Statute laws of this State, reported favorably, and recommended the passage of a bill entitled "a bill for revising and digesting the statute laws of this State;" passed 1st reading, and was recommitted.

The two Houses proceeded to elect a Trustee of the University, and W. W. Avery, Esq., was elected.

Mr. R. M. Saunders, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the engrossed bill to incorporate a Bank in the town of Washington, with an amendment, and recommended its passage; read second time.

A debate ensued upon the amendment, in which Messrs. R. M. Saunders, Stubbs, Stevenson, Steele and Flemming participated.

The amendment was adopted, and the bill passed its 2d reading.

Mr. R. M. Saunders, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill to incorporate the Mutual Insurance Company in the town of Greensborough, and recommended its passage; passed 2d reading.

Mr. Eaton, from the same Committee, to which was referred the memorial of Mary W. Fuller, praying indemnity for an injury sustained on the Raleigh and Gaston Road, reported a resolution in favor of said Mary W. Fuller, authorizing the Public Treasurer to pay her the sum of $300 for said damage; passed 1st reading.

An engrossed bill from the Senate, to amend the 3d section of an act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road Company, passed its first reading, and the rules being suspended, it was read the 2d and 3rd times and passed.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting a communication from the Governor in relation to the Western Turnpike and the Cherokee lands; also the report of the Joint Select Committee on adjournment.

The House agreed to print the message of the Governor, and also agreed to the resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 24th inst.

Afternoon Session.—The Revenue Bill, having undergone a brief consideration, was postponed until 7 o'clock.

Mr. Jones presented a bill to punish with death persons endeavoring to excite insurrection among slaves. Read the 1st time and passed.

The Free Suffrage Bill.—Mr. Erwin moved to postpone the special order to 12 o'clock on Monday next;—ayes 17, noes 90.

Mr. Leach, of Davidson, offered an amendment providing for a change of the basis of representation in the Senate, from taxation to a mixed basis of taxation and white population.

Mr. Leach stated that he offered the amendment in good faith as a compromise—a peace measure. It was the plan adopted in South Carolina, and was but just and fair. If adopted, he would support the bill.

The amendment was rejected—ayes 19, noes 87.

Mr. Erwin moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed;—ayes 39, noes 74.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill on its 3d reading; and the vote stood—Ayes 75, noes 36; three fifths having voted in the affirmative, it passed its 3d reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The following is the vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Avery, Barco, J. Barnes, Blow, Bond, Boykin, Brazier, Bridgers, Brogden, Clanton, Cockerham, Cotton, Davidson, Dickinson, Durham, Flynt, Fonville, Gordon, Hackney, Harrison, G. Hayes, Herring, S. P. Hill, Wm. Hill, Holland, Jarvis, Jerkins, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, A. J. Leach, Love, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, McLean, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Pegram, S. Person, T. Person, Pigott, Pope, Powers, Rankin, Reinhardt, Rollius, Ruffin, L. Sanders, R. Saunders, Saunderson, Scott, Sharp, Sheek, Sherrill, Steele, Stevenson, Stowe, Stubbs, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Waugh, B. Williams, J. Williams, Wilson, Winstead, Winston—75.

Noes—Messrs. Amis, D. Barnes, Bogle, D. Caldwell, Campbell, Cherry, Dargan, Douthit, Drake, Dunlap, Eaton, Erwin, Eure, Flemming, Foard, Foster, J. Hayes, J. Hill, Kelly, Locke, Maultsby, McKoy, McCleese, Parham, Poole, Rayner, Russell, Shinpock, Siler, Simmons, Sloan, Thornburgh, Tripp, Walton, Webb and Wiggins—36.

On motion of Mr. Avery, the Revenue Bill was passed over in order to take up Bills and Resolutions on their 3d reading, of which a number were passed.

The bill to repeal the law re-districting the State, passed in 1846–7, was read the 2d time, and, on motion of Mr. Wilson, laid on the table—ayes 63, noes 33.

The bill for the more equal distribution of the common school fund, was read the 2d time.

A debate of some length ensued, in which Messrs. Erwin, Flemming, Gordon, Holland, McLean, Foster of Davidson, Scott, Webb and Taylor participated.

Mr. Taylor moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, pending which motion, the hour of 10 having arrived,

The House adjourned.

SENATE—*Wednesday, Jan.* 15.

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported several Bills accompanied by memorials, relative to the corporation of Fayetteville, and recommended that they do not pass, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. G. W. Caldwell, from the Committee to which the subject was referred, made an adverse report on the State claims against the General Government for money advanced to North Carolina volunteers in the recent war with Mexico, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration.

Mr. Lillington, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill for electing Judges of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, with amendment, and recommended its passage.

Also, the bill to amend the act to establish the Commercial Bank of Wilmington.

Mr. Hoke, from the same Committee, reported unfavorably on the resolution relative to the advertisements of Sheriffs, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Washington, from same Committee, reported favorably on the bill for the protection of Feme Coverts.

Also, on the bill for the promotion and encouragement of Manufactories in the State.

Mr. Lillington, from Committee on Insane Asylum, to whom was referred the report of the Commissioners, and also the act of the last session establishing said Asylum, for such amendments as might be necessary, made a report thereon, accompanied by a bill, and recommended its passage.

The bill relative to the division of the proceeds of the Literary Fund, was read 2d time.

A debate sprung up between Messrs. Woodfin, Barringer, Caldwell of Burke, Haughton and Caldwell of Mecklenburg—the first three advocating the proposition to change the basis of distribution of the School Fund, and the two latter opposing it. The bill was postponed, in order to give gentlemen an opportunity of offering amendments.

Mr. Nixon, a bill to incorporate the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Jan.* 15.

Mr. S. P. Hill introduced a bill to incorporate the Raleigh Savings Institution.

Mr. Siler, a bill to amend an act of 1848–'9, entitled an act to provide for a Turnpike Road from Salisbury West to the Georgia line.

Bills to establish new counties, called New River, and Harvard, were rejected.

The bill to emancipate Lucy, a slave, and her child Laura, passed 2d reading by a unanimous vote.

The House resumed the unfinished business of last evening, being the bill for the more equal distribution of the Common School Fund.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. D. F. Caldwell, Gordon, Siler, Flemming and G. W. Hayes in support of the bill, and by Mr. R. M. Saunders in opposition.

The motion for its indefinite postponement having been withdrawn, the question was taken on its 2d reading, and it was rejected—ayes 42, noes 68.

The vote was as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Adams, Avery, Bogle, A. H. Caldwell, D. F. Caldwell, Campbell, Cockerham, Douthit, Drake, Farmer, Flemming, Flynt, Foard, A. G. Foster, Gordon, G. W. Hayes, J. Hayes, Holland, Locke, Love, Marshall, McKoy, McLean, McMillan, Parham, Rankin, Reinhardt, Russell, Scott, Sharp, Sheek, Sherrill, Shinpock, Siler, Sloan, Steele, Stowe, Thornburgh, Walton, Waugh, Webb, Wiley—42.

Noes—Messrs. Barco, D. A. Barnes, J. Barnes, Blow, Bond, Boykin, Brazier, Bridgers, Brogden, Cherry, Cotton, Dargan, Davidson, Dunlap, Durham, Eaton, Eure, Fonville, Hackney, Harrison, Herring, J. H. Hill, S. P. Hill, Jarvis, Jerkins, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, Kelly, A. Leach, Martin, Mathis, Maultsby, McDowell, McCleese, N. McNeill, Wm. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Pegram, T. J. Person, Pigott, Poole, Pope, Powers, Rayner, Rollins, Ruffin, R. M. Saunders, L. B. Sanders, Saunderson, Sherard, Simmons, Stevenson, Stubbs, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Tripp, B. F. Williams, J. J. Williams, Wilson, Winstead, Winston—68.

Mr. Flemming moved that the bill for re-districting the State be taken up—ayes 46, noes 36. So the House refused to take up.

Afternoon Session.—Mr. Flemming, from the select committee, to which was referred that portion of the Governor's message relating to a reorganization of the Public Offices, reported that in consequence of a change of officers they were unable to procure the information necessary to enable them to act, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same. Agreed to.

Mr. T. J. Person, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill to exempt overseers of public roads from performing military duty; also the bill to amend the militia laws of N. C., and recommended their rejection. The first was rejected, and the last laid on the table.

Also, the bill to amend the 3d section of an act concerning the militia of this State, and recommended its rejection.

[This bill was intended to compel Quakers to bear arms.]

The question being on its passage on its second reading, Mr. McLean called for the yeas and noes.

Mr. Avery and Mr. Steele made a few remarks in support of the bill, and Messrs. Drake, Flemming, R. M. Saunders, Wiley and D. F. Caldwell spoke in opposition.

Mr. Cockerham moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, which was carried—ayes 72, noes 28.

Mr. Cotton introduced a bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Lafayette. Read 1st time.

Evening Session.—The engrossed bill to recharter the Merchants Bank of Newbern; the engrossed bill to incorporate a Bank in the town of Washington in the county of Beaufort—ayes 62, noes 29; the bill to incorporate the Mutual Insurance Company in the town of Greensborough, passed their 3d readings, and are laws.

SENATE—*Thursday, Jan.* 16.

Mr. Lillington moved to take up the appeal heretofore made by him, from the decision of the Chair, on the motion to reconsider a second time the vote by which the bill concerning the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company, was rejected, which decision was, that after a vote rejecting a Bill was once reconsidered and the bill rejected a second time, a motion again to reconsider was not in order.

The motion of Mr. L. being agreed to, the question recurred, shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House? and was decided in the affirmative—yeas 23, noes 17.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the special order of the day, viz:

The bill relative to the division of the proceeds of the Literary fund; which, after some debate was rejected—ayes 13, noes 34.

On motion of Mr. Barringer, the Senate took up the Preamble and Resolutions offered by him on the subject of the tariff; and they were unanimously adopted.

The Senate next took up the engrossed Resolutions from the House, introduced there by Mr. Erwin, relative to the Tariff, &c., but before any action was taken, the Senate took a recess.

3 o'clock, P. M.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the House Resolutions, relative to the Tariff, and, after a running debate of considerable length, the question was taken on each of the Resolutions *seriatim*, and they were severally adopted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Jan.* 16.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting a Communication from the Governor with certain documents—one a letter from the British Consul for North and South Carolina, making inquiries in relation to a bill presented to the Legislature to prevent the landing of Free Negroes, and asking that the rights of Her Majesty's subjects may be protected; which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary; the other a series of resolutions on the New Hampshire Convention on the subject of Slavery; which was laid on the table.

Mr. J. J. Williams introduced a bill to provide for the incorporation of Plank Road Companies.

Mr. Pigott, a resolution proposing that the House shall not entertain any private bills introduced from and after Saturday next; which was adopted.

The bill to incorporate the Yadkin Navigation Company was read the 2d time.

Mr Gordon offered an amendment appropriating $100,000 to the work. Rejected, 28 to 79.

Afternoon Session.—The House took up the bill to improve the Deep River and Yadkin River, and to connect the same by means of a Portage Rail Road.

Mr. J. M. Leach submitted a few remarks in support of the bill, which passed its second reading.

Mr R M Saunders spoke in favor of the Raleigh and Gaston road. Mr Stevenson against it.

Evening Session.—Messrs. Rayner, Avery, and Flemming advocated the Raleigh and Gaston bill, and Mr. Hill of N. H. opposed it, opposing the reconstruction of the road.

Mr. Avery offered an amendment, that the stockholders in the old Road shall be required to pay the $400,000, and expend it in reconstructing the road, before they are released from their former liability to the State. This amendment was subsequently adopted, 62 to 38.

SENATE—*Friday, Jan.* 17.

Mr. Washington introduced a bill to tax the sale of vehicles, not the manufacture of this State.

The bill to incorporate a Bank in Wadesboro', was read third time and passed.

Mr. Joyner reported the bill to incorporate the Newbern and Central R. R. Co.

On motion of Mr. Bower, the Resolutions in relation to the Tariff, were taken up, read 3d time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

The resolution in relation to the State Arsenal, and the Resolution authorizing the Literary Board to loan $3000 to the Trustees of the Clinton Female Institute, were read the 3d time.

The bill to incorporate the Pittsboro' Mining and Transportation Company; the bill to incorporate the Deep River Mining and Transportation Company; were read third time and passed.

The bill to incorporate Dibble Steam Boat Co.; the bill concerning deeds of trust; the bill relative to the Wardens of the poor in the county of Duplin; the bill to extend the jurisdiction of Justices; the bill to amend the act establishing the Commercial Bank of Wilmington; the bill to amend the act extending the limits of Wilmington; were severally read the 3d time and passed.

3 o'clock.—Mr. Woodfin, from the Judiciary Committee to whom was referred the memorial of Abraham Rencher and Charles Manly, reported a resolution in their favor, and recommended its passage.

On motion of Mr. Gilmer, the bill to establish a Bank in the town of Greensboro', was taken up.

Mr. Woodfin offered a substitute, which was agreed to, and the bill passed its second reading, as amended.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Jan.* 17.

Mr. Rayner, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported the bill to incorporate the Neuse River Navigation Company, with an amendment; also, the bill to improve Haw River, with certain amendments; also, the bill to incorporate Anson Plank Road Company, with an amendment; and recommended their passage. Amended and passed 2d reading.

Mr. Avery, from the same Committee, reported the bill to incorporate the North Carolina and Tennessee Rail Road Company, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Rayner moved that the bill be laid on the table; lost—ayes 40, noes 60.

Mr. Winston moved its indefinite postponement, but afterwards modified the motion so as to strike out the appropriation on the part of the State for said road; adopted—ayes 84, noes 19.

On motion of Mr. Avery, the bill was laid on the table.

The bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company was taken up.

Mr. Wm. Hill concluded his remarks in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Rayner desired Mr. Hill to say what disposition he would make of the Road.

Mr. Hill answered that he agreed with the gentleman from Craven (Mr. Stevenson.) He would cut it off at Henderson, and let it go down between that place and Raleigh.

Mr R M Saunders made a brief reply to Mr Hill; and the hour having arrived—

The House took a recess.

Afternoon Session.—The House took up the bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company.

Mr Cherry made a few remarks in support of the bill.

Mr Avery moved to amend by striking out that portion of the bill which authorizes the mortgage of one half of said road, which was adopted.

Mr Love made a motion to lay the bill on the table, which was rejected—ayes 10, noes 93.

Mr L then moved to amend by adding a clause appropriating $2,000,000 for extending the N. C. Rail Road from Salisbury to the Tennessee line; but afterwards withdrew it.

Mr. Powers offered an amendment providing that in case the Road is sold, the power shall be reserved to the Legislature of N. C. to revoke the charter; which was rejected—ayes 17, noes 87.

Mr. Brogden offered an amendment providing that only such stockholders and obligors shall be released as become subscribers for stock under this act. Rejected.

The bill was then put upon its 2d reading and passed—ayes 56, noes 46.

The House took a recess.

Evening Session.—24 engrossed bills and resolutions from the Senate passed their 1st reading; and 25 House bills passed their 3d and last reading. Among them, a bill to allow the State to challenge Jurors; a bill to extend the right of appeals; a bill to provide for opening and clearing out Upper Little River in Cumberland county; a bill to incorporate the Yadkin Navigation Company; a bill to establish the county of Wilson.

SENATE—*Saturday, Jan.* 18.

The whole day was spent on the Free Suffrage bill,—(the particulars of which will be found in the article from the Register in another part of this paper.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Jan.* 18.

A number of bills, resolutions, and memorials were presented.

Mr. J. M. Leach offered a preamble and resolution, affirming that the Public Domain is the common property of all the States; complaining of its partial appropriation to particular States for education and internal improvements; stating that North Carolina had ceded a large and valuable portion of it; and calling on our Members of Congress to apply for a fair share of the lands for education and internal improvements in this State.

The bill to amend the charter of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road was taken up.

Mr. Caldwell, of Rowan, moved to strike out the last section, which authorizes the stockholders to change the Western terminus from Salisbury to some other point.

A debate ensued, in which Messrs. Caldwell, Scott, McLean, Foster and Leach of Davidson, Waugh, Cherry, and Drake participated.

The motion to strike out prevailed.

Mr. Waugh then moved to insert a section authorizing the stockholders to change the direction of said road from a point in Randolph county to its Western terminus; which was adopted.

Mr. Walton moved to amend by inserting a proviso that the stockholders shall not make the change until it is ascertained that the N. C. Rail Road will be built; which was rejected.

The bill, as amended, passed its 2d reading.

A great many reports were made from Committees.

Mr. Rencher's Letter.—Our readers may remember the mention, in the Legislative proceedings, of a letter from the Hon. A. Rencher to Gen. Saunders, a part of which was read in the House by Gen. S. The letter has been published in the Standard, and one of its objects may be judged by the following official statement from the Washington Republic. That object was, to injure the Whig party by bringing discredit upon the Whig President. Another object, we suspect, which lies deeper, was, to excite our Legislature to some violent course on the slavery question, that it might thus play into the hands of South Carolina, with whose politics, we believe, Mr. Rencher has the credit of sympathising. The Republic's exposure, as far as it goes, is conclusive.

The Raleigh Register says that Mr. Rencher held very different language in Washington City, when on his return from Boston.

FROM "THE REPUBLIC."

Our attention has been called to a letter published in the North Carolina Standard, addressed by the Hon. A. Rencher, late Charge to Portugal under Mr. Tyler, to the Hon. R. M. Saunders, and said to have been read by the latter gentleman in the course of a speech on the subject of slavery in the Legislature of that State. It purports to give an account of a journey made by Mr. Rencher to Boston to recapture a fugitive slave, who, it seems, had left the city before his arrival, and the result of his observations on the probable execution of the fugitive slave law at the North. The letter strikes us as being designed for mere party ends, as is manifest from its wanton and scandalous charge against the President of the United States, of indisposition to execute the fugitive slave law. It asserts, among many other false imputations and insinuations, that the Marshal of Massachusetts called on the Executive Government for authority—1st, to use the ships in the harbor of Boston for the confinement of fugitive slaves; 2d, to call on the United States troops at Boston to overcome combinations that might be formed to resist the execution of this law; and that the President, in violation of his duty, refused both.

We have inquired into the facts pertaining to these occurrences, and are authorized to say that the latter statement is utterly false. The Marshal of Massachusetts never asked the aid of troops of the United States in the premises, and of course they were never refused to him. Mr. Rencher, therefore, is bound to retract or prove his allegation.

The Marshal did ask for an order to allow the navy yard, receiving ship, or revenue cutter, to be used by him as a place of confinement for such fugitives as he might arrest—alleging, as the sole reason, that the jails of the State had been forbidden to be used for the confinement of fugitive slaves by statute; and that the sheriff of Suffolk had actually refused to grant him the use of the prison of the county. He did not allege in his application, as Mr. Rencher would represent, that he was afraid of a mob, and had no confidence in getting aid from the civil posse. On the contrary, when asked to report whether any other obstructions existed to the execution of this law except the want of a prison, he replied in the negative. In reply to his application the marshal was referred to the joint resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1820, which is as follows:

"*Resolved, &c.* That where any State or States, having complied with the recommendation of Congress in the resolution of the 23d of September, 1789, shall have withdrawn, or shall hereafter withdraw, either in whole or in part, the use of their jails for prisoners committed under the authority of the United States, the marshal in such State or States, under the direction of the judge of the district, shall be and hereby is authorized and required to hire a convenient place to serve as a jail, and to make the necessary provisions for the safe-keeping of prisoners committed under the authority of the United States until permanent provision shall be made by law for that purpose; and the said marshal shall be allowed his reasonable expenses incurred for the above purposes, to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States."

This resolution provides for the very case then existing, and, of course, rendered the order requested—for the use of the vessels or navy yard—unnecessary at the least; and of course the application was declined. But the marshal was informed, in the very letter containing this declension, of the determination of the President to see this law executed, and was required to give immediate information of any difficulty he might encounter in the performance of his duty under it.

Correspondence of the North State Whig.

RALEIGH Jan. 11, 1851.

In my last communication I promised to let you know why Flemming did not vote for Courts for treasurer. You have seen his reasons as given in his printed speech.

But before Holden undertook to read him out of the party the only reason he gave was, that he would vote for no man for treasurer who could not add up an ordinary column of figures, without making a mistake of five thousand, alluding to the mistake made in computing the number of votes cast at the last gubernatorial election. Courts was one of the tellers on the part of the Senate when the returns from the different counties were opened in presence of both Houses of the General Assembly. While the calculation was being made, Mr. Gilmer, I think it was, offered to bet a bottle of wine that Courts would not come within two thousand of the actual majority. The bet was taken at once, and when Courts had added up his figures, the result, according to his calculation was, that Manly was elected Governor by a majority of four thousand! This of course would not do, so he went over his figures again, and this time he elected Reid by a majority of over seven thousand; so Gilmer won the bottle of wine, and Flemming swore he would vote for no such man for treasurer.

COTTON AND FLAX.

Among the many brilliant discoveries (says the Charleston Mercury,) by which Europe was to be delivered from her thraldom to the Southern States, the latest was that flax could be worked up by cotton mills and so be made a substitute for our staple. We took the suggestion for a joke at first, but it appears that the English manufacturers have actually been experimenting. The result is doleful enough, as may be gathered from the following extract of the London correspondence of the National Intelligencer. By the way, it may be consoling to those in the North who have been gloating over the ruin that would ensue to the South on the success of the supposed discovery, to know that the bark of cotton stalk makes the finest and strongest flax, and that if the wool of the plant should ever be dispensed with, we could clothe all the world with its bark. But here is the extract:

"We stated a fortnight back, upon the authority of the Morning Chronicle, that very successful experiments had been made in the application of *cotton* machinery to the spinning of yarn from *flax* prepared by M. Claussen's process, either in Manchester or the neighborhood. The Manchester Guardian—undoubted authority in this case—now tells us it "cannot learn that a single ounce of yarn has been spun; all that we can ascertain is, that one attempt has been made near Ashton-under-Lyne, which failed entirely; that a firm of fine spinners near Bolton, who had been requested to make another experiment, were satisfied when they saw the material, that it was altogether unsuited for their machinery; and that it has since been sent to a firm of spinners and manufacturers at Rochdale, who have not, we believe, yet made any report upon it." The opinion of our Manchester coutemporary founded upon the opinions of parties who have seen the material, is, that as a substitute for cotton it is likely to prove an entire failure. For all finer purposes it is declared to be unfitted; but it may possibly prove to be to some extent applicable in the production of very low and coarse yarn. Such is the newspaper testimony upon, not a matter of opinion, but a matter of fact. We have quoted the opposing authorities in justice to ourselves."

Gen. Quitman.—A Grave Question.—The present Governor of Mississippi, Gen. Quitman, is implicated in the unlawful expedition against Cuba, fitted out in this country last year. The expedition having sailed from New Orleans, the trial of persons charged with participation in it, must necessarily take place there. Judge Gholson, of the U. S. District Courts in Mississippi, was called on to issue his warrant for the arrest of the Governor. He refused, though it was a duty which he was sworn to perform. His Impeachment before the Senate of the United States was thereupon about to be proposed in the House of Representatives, when official information was received at the State Department that the Judge had reconsidered the matter, and had determined immediately to issue the warrant. It is said that this change of his purpose was effected by means of a correspondence with certain influential members of Congress, and gentlemen devoted to the interests of the South. And further, that the same influence has been exerted to induce Gov. Quitman to submit to the service of the warrant, which he had determined to resist.

This is a delicate matter—the arrest and trial of a Governor of a State. And yet it would not do to say, in this land of Law, that any man, however high, is above its operation, and may commit any offence with impunity. That would never do.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial says,—

"The President, with the hearty concurrence of his Cabinet, has resolved to do his duty; but the great gravity of the matter throughout, tended to invite delay, which happily has resulted in inducing the judicial fuctionary of Mississippi to think better of his position. The affair, however, is only thus far settled. General Quitman may refuse to surrender his person, and excuse himself on the plea he has already presented; but I can confidently assure you that should the marshal ultimately find it necessary to call upon the Executive for military aid in arresting the prisoner, such aid will not be withheld. The conduct of the Executive throughout this trying emergency has been such as to commend him to the approbation of all sections of the Union; and even the Southern ultra press must admit that in less scrupulous and cautious hands the most serious results might have followed. I may add here that a number of Gen. Quitman's friends assure me that he will submit to the arrest. He will see the folly of resistance, and so compromise, by a solemn protest, and submit to the alternative."

The English Reviews.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of the New York publishers of the leading English Reviews and Magazines, and of a valuable Agricultural Work. There is scarcely any description of reading which we enjoy more, for the time that we can find to devote to it, or from which more valuable and general information may be obtained, than from these Periodicals.

California.—The amount of duties paid into the Custom House at San Francisco, for the months of July, August and September, was $464,250 48. The amount of bullion exported from San Francisco, from the 12th of Nov. 1849, to Oct. 30th, 1850, was $21,899,388.

At New York, on Wednesday last, the walls of 6 five-story houses fell down, killing 6 persons and wounding others, and it is apprehended that other dead bodies are buried beneath the ruins.

Richard Brodhead, Loco, has been elected to succeed Mr. Sturgeon, Loco, in the Senate from Pennsylvania.

From the Washington Republic.

THE DEMOCRATIC ABOLITIONISTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

In England and this country the term "Coalition" has always implied something odious; but we apprehend that it has never been employed to designate any alliance so entirely shameless and corrupt as that which has recently been formed in the State of Massachusetts between the Democrats and the Abolitionists. The excuse which the Democrats give for the operation is, that "they get so many things by it"—being a large number of State offices for which they sell their principles and their party, and accept a thirty days' Senatorship for Mr. Rantoul, in lieu of a six years' term for Mr. Sumner. A more ignominous abondonment of principles than that of the Massachusetts Democracy is not recorded in history. As for the Abolitionists, we are not aware that they have ever possessed any principles which it would not be for their credit to abandon, on the first decent opportunity. The alacrity with which their leaders have consented with the Democrats, on the earliest chance of obtaining office, clearly indicates the motives with which they have taken up their clamorous philanthropy.

To demonstrate that we do not misrepresent the character of this coalition, we shall cite Democratic authority to the point. The Democrats of Salem held a meeting on Tuesday evening, at which they recite in the preamble to their resolutions, that they have heard with indignation and dismay, that it is the "intention of the Democracy who have been elected to the Legislature to betray the trust which has been confided to them, and to sell the party, in open market, for the highest price they can obtain; and whereas, they have been informed that a part of this price is to consist in the election of a Free-Soil United States Senator to misrepresent Massachusetts for six years."

We find in the Boston Post of Thursday a letter from Samuel D. Bradford, esq., of Roxbury, addressed to the Democratic members of the Legislature of Massachusetts. In this letter he says that it is announced substantially that the Democratic party is to be "*abolitionized and merged in that of the Free-Soilers.*" "Here we see it announced," he continues, "that at such a crisis as this a red-hot Abolitionist is to be sent, like a fire-brand, for six years into the Senate chamber of the United States, and by the aid of Democratic votes." Mr. Bradford then proceeds to discuss the nature and necessary consequences of the coalition.

MORE OF THE COALITION.

The eyes of the whole country are at this moment turned with eager gaze upon the progress of events in the city of Boston. Never was there an auction sale more openly announced by advertisement, bell, and cry of the auctioneer, than is the great sale of offices in the legislature of Massachusetts. In defiance of appearances and of public opinion, this arrangement between the high contracting parties has been negotiated, by caucuses of the parties engaged, with the most unscrupulous boldness, and the whole country is invited to look on and see how the servants of the people can barter off honors and places as they would purchase articles in the markets—for a price. There is but one sentiment among honest men everywhere on the subject; and that is, that the project is alike disgraceful, corrupt, and dangerous. We trust that every honest man in Massachusetts will *speak out* in condemnation of this flagitious proceeding.—*Washington Union.*

OBSERVE

FAYETTEVILLE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 185[1].

☞ No mail this morning North of [S]outh of Cheraw, or East of Clinton. [A] dull prospect for news. But our columns [a]re ready full.

CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLIN[A]

	1850.	1840.	In[c]
Caswell,	15,274	14,639	5[8]5
Forsythe,	11,178	16,265	4,11[3]
Stokes,	9,206		
Moore,	9,340	7,988	1,3[5]2
Warren,	13,945	12,919	1,0[2]6
Johnston,	13,800	10,599	3,20[1]
Cherokee,	6,845	3,418	3,42[7]
Edgecombe,	17,674	16,088	1,58[6]
Gaston,	8,161		
Union,	10,032		

Total population in 77 counties out [of] 833,424. Only two counties remain to [be] from, viz: Anson and Northampton.

Saturday's Register, however, without [ad]ing the counties, says that all have been from, except Mecklenburg, and, assuming county at 14,000, the total population of the [S]ta is 870,6?7. We have already published the [ce]sus of Mecklenburg, as furnished by the Cl[er]k papers, 13,814. The population of the whole [Sta]te is therefore 870,501,—an increase since [18]50 117,082, more than 15½ per cent. instead of [15] cent., as stated by the National Intelligencer [and] other Northern papers.

The Register states the slaves at 288,[000] increase of 43,000.

The federal population will be something than 750,000. If the ratio of representation it evidently will, about 95 or 96,000, we sha[ll] eight members of the lower House of Con[gress] losing one.

North Carolina Coal.—Besides the [fol]lowing facts stated by our Raleigh correspond[ent] learn verbally, that Professor Johnson [has] carefully the Coal Region in Chatham and [Wake] counties for a space of about 15 miles [long] by 4 to 5 in width, in all of which he [found] doubted evidence of a deposite of this [mineral] which he pron

Governor of South Carolina; enclosing an act passed by the Legislature of that State to provide for calling a Southern Convention, &c. And also, a communication from the President of the Nashville Convention, in relation to the Slavery question, and the rights of the States.

DAVID S. REID.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, So. Ca., 21 Dec'r, 1850.

To His Excellency, David S. Reid,

Governor of the State of North Carolina:

Dear Sir.—By direction of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, I send you the Act passed at its late sitting, which is herewith enclosed.

I need scarcely remind your Excellency that the common dangers with which our Institutions are threatened, call loudly upon the South to be UNITED, that they may be averted. The course pursued towards us by our Northern brethren, if not checked, must involve not only our Institutions, but ourselves in ruin. The history of the legislation of Congress for the last few years, is such as to prove that aggressions upon the South will not cease, but move onward. The Constitution is, in my humble judgment, entirely disregarded, and the only hope we can possibly have that our liberties or our institutions can be permanent, is to be derived from OURSELVES. I have little doubt but that your Excellency will agree with me, that the interests of the States over which we have the honor to preside are the same, and this induces me earnestly to request your co-operation in carrying out the objects indicated in the Act.

I have the honor to be, with distinguished consideration, your Excellency's obedient servant,

J. H. MEANS.

MARIETTA, Geo., Dec. 2, 1850.

Sir:—I have the honor to forward to you a copy of the preamble and resolutions, adopted by the Southern Convention, at its late session in Nashville. You will perceive that it was the expectation of the Convention that this document would be laid before your Legislature, at as early a day as it may suit your Excellency's convenience, with the hope that their proceedings may produce harmony of action, among the States interested in the subject to which they relate.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES McDONALD.

To Governor Reid.

The Legislature.—Many matters of importance have been before the two Houses during the past week. Free Suffrage, rejected;—the Raleigh and Gaston Road, passed, (as, for the character and interest of the State, it ought to be;)—the resolution to adjourn on Friday next, &c. &c. See the proceedings, as condensed from the Raleigh Register, and as furnished by our Raleigh Correspondent.

We see that the Constitution tinkers are at work again, on a new subject, viz: a bill presented by Mr. Mizell, of Martin, to amend the Constitution, by prohibiting the Legislature from making appropriations for internal improvements, or using the credit of the State. Quere: Would the State have any credit to use, if the Legislature were composed of such men as Mr. Mizell?

We are glad to see the resolution of Mr. Leach, calling for a fair share of the public lands for our State. Congress is constantly giving them away in large bodies to other States, and we have long thought that we ought to insist upon having a share.

Common Schools.—The Senate has adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Davidson of Iredell, calling on the Governor for a list of those Superintendents who have failed to make returns of the moneys committed to their hands, with the amounts in their hands unaccounted for. This is right. The public were startled by the intimation in the Report of the Board of Directors of the Literary Fund, that only 41 of these Superintendents had made any report at all; and that the large sum of $180,000 was still unaccounted for.

Free Suffrage, Convention, &c.—The Free Suffrage bill, it will be seen, passed the Commons, after having been rejected there. It was then rejected in the Senate, but, as every vote of any importance is reconsidered, there is no knowing what will be the fate of the bill. The letters of our Raleigh correspondent contain the particulars.

The Wilmington Journal chooses to misrepresent us on this subject. We did not rejoice in the defeat of the bill because we had any expectation or desire to throw obstacles in the way of an amendment which we feel assured an immense majority of the people of the State demand; but because we desire to bring up, and settle, at one time, *all* the proposed amendments, that the people may have a right at once to adopt such as they desire, and to reject such as they do not desire, and thus put a stop to the agitation upon which demagogues live and ride into office and power; and also to prevent the greater "reform" which will be demanded some years hence if the questions be not settled now. This the Journal must have known was our motive, for it has been publicly expressed. But it suited its purpose to misrepresent us. Nor, by desiring a Convention, do we desire, as the Journal charges, "to tamper with the West, and sacrifice the interests of the slaveholding portions of the State to the ascendancy of the Whig party." The assertion, so far as we are concerned, is simply false. We are opposed, as every body knows, to substituting the white for the present basis of representation in our Legislature, either "to secure a party triumph" or to secure any thing else.

So also, of another assertion of the Journal, viz: that "the North is the Whig stronghold, and the Whig party South is ready to yield to it in every thing almost." We have no language strong enough to express our opinion of the falsehood and baseness of such charges by any one against any Southern man, of any party.

The temporary defeat of the Free Suffrage bill was explained fully by the letter of our correspondent, which stated that, in consequence of Gov. Reid's Inaugural the Western members, *of both parties*, had met and resolved to defeat it. If the incoming of Gov. Reid did not, therefore, defeat the bill, we would like to know what did? It had passed the 2d reading, (which is always the test vote,) before he was inaugurated. Afterwards, confessedly because of his speech, it was rejected on its 3d reading.

A new Steamer, called "The Brothers," has been placed upon the Cape Fear, by Messrs. John and David Banks, of Wilmington. She is small and of light draft, and is intended mainly as a tow boat. This makes seven steamers now running between this place and Wilmington, and the increasing business and travel will, we hope, amply reward them all.

Very late from Europe.—The Asia has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst. The Cotton market had not varied.

In New York, on Saturday last, after the Asia arrived, cotton fell ¼. Good middling Fayetteville cotton sold at 13¾.

Nothing has been heard of the Atlantic, which sailed a week before the Asia.

Creditable.—The "Union Safety Committee," of New York City paid the expenses, (about $400,) incurred by the owner of the fugitive slave who was lately arrested in that city and delivered to the owner in Virginia.

Discreditable.—The Charleston Mercury endeavors to do away the effect of the above liberal act by assigning various selfish motives for it. By misrepresenting the friends of the Union and of the law at the North, the attachment of the South to the Union may be weakened and destroyed.

The State debt of Pennsylvania amounts to $40,775,485.

RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, January 16, 1851.

Dear Sirs: On Monday evening the Senate Chamber was occupied by Professor Johnson, of Philadelphia, in delivering a lecture on the Geology and Mineralogy of the State, and on Tuesday evening by Dr. Williams, of Pittsborough, (he hails from that place now,) on the same subjects in connection with Commerce. The audience on each evening was composed principally of Senators, a few Commoners who slipped from their duties in the other end of the capitol, and a few citizens of the place attracted by their interest in the subjects to be discussed. The lectures were of deep interest, and showed almost beyond peradventure that the mineral wealth of this State, in the article of coal alone, surpasses that of any other State in the Union. The coal deposits on Deep River in Chatham county, will furnish both bituminous and anthracite coal, superior, it is said, to the coal of Pennsylvania, and in the greatest abundance. Why, sirs, if we are not deceived by the plainest sort of reasoning, based upon unmistakeable data, the discovery of that coal region has opened a source of wealth to North Carolina superior to the gold of California—and Dr. Williams may well assert with confidence that five years from this time will produce a wonderful change in the face of things in the old North State.—When Professor Johnson, who was sent from Philadelphia to examine the mines, publishes his facts to the world, you may depend upon it there will be great astonishment, for at one time it was supposed that Pennsylvania was the only State in the Union that could furnish the anthracite coal—Rhode Island having a deposit which was deemed very insignificant. I do hope that North Carolinians will take hold of this matter, and use that energy necessary to develope these vast resources. I fear, however, they will suffer it to pass into other hands. Yankee enterprise and Yankee capital will soon be directed to that quarter; and if our citizens are not wide awake, the wealth of that region will be rolled into their coffers.

Since the two Houses fixed upon the 24th inst. as the day for adjournment, they have been working with commendable zeal. The House holds three sessions a day, only taking a recess for meals, and the evening session continues until 10 o'clock at night. The committees seize odd moments of time for the transaction of their business. The most important event since I last wrote is the passage of the Free Suffrage bill in the House of Commons. Some of the Western men abandoned the position they took in the meeting of Western members, or it would have been again defeated. They were charged with desertion in the House on Tuesday evening, and a number of them answered that they did not make any pledge on this subject in that meeting. I believe it was generally understood that the pledge was made; and it is certain that many of the members of that meeting so believed. Mr. Flemming, a Democrat, so understood it, and recorded his vote against the bill. The Democrats, besides their love to Free Suffrage *per se*, had another powerful incentive in supporting the bill before the House—I mean *the fear of a Convention*. The Standard thus discloses it: "a Convention," says that paper, "if the wishes of those who are advocating it are carried out, would give to the *Whig* West undisputed sway in the public councils!" You may note this down, and if we are spared to witness the struggle for a Convention, which I think will soon come, we shall in all probability see this same journal protesting that *it* never sought to give a party bias to that question. The Whig West will be heard, however unpleasant its voice may be to Democratic ears; and I apprehend the Whigs of the East will not keep silence when they find that Democratic leaders are continually agitating these questions of Constitutional Reform that *they* may have "undisputed sway in the public councils." More than this, the leaders of the party will find that their Democratic friends among the yeomanry will also speak out, when they see the persevering efforts to withhold from the people the right to be heard even on the question whether or not they desire a Convention.

The manner of dividing the proceeds of the Literary Fund has excited considerable interest in both Houses. The western people wish it distributed in proportion to the white population, and their representatives manifest considerable feeling on the subject. A bill to provide for the more equal distribution of this fund was discussed in the House on Tuesday and Wednesday, and rejected on its 2d reading, by a vote of 68 to 42. The same subject was discussed with ability in the Senate on Wednesday, but was not disposed of.

On Wednesday afternoon the committee on military affairs, in the House, reported on a bill which was intended to compel Quakers to bear arms, and recommended its rejection. The bill I believe, had been introduced by Mr. Avery of Burke, who made a speech in support of it, in the course of which he alluded to the peculiar views of that sect on the subject of slavery, and intimated that in consequence of these views he thought it expedient, at this particular time, to pass this law. Mr. Stevenson asked Mr. Avery if his object was to persecute the Quakers because of their notions on the subject of slavery. Mr. Avery answered that he did not wish to persecute them; but he wished to show them that when they thought proper to interfere in this subject, they should not enjoy privileges above other citizens.—He had no respect for their scruples on the subject of slavery, and very little for their scruples about bearing arms. He was replied to by several gentlemen, among them Messrs. R. M. Saunders, Calvin Wiley and D. A. Caldwell, and his position was by no means enviable. Gen. Saunders stated that he once lived in a Quaker family, and he had great respect for them—they were as conscientious as the gentleman from Burke or himself. He would not persecute them for conscience sake, but would stand by the great principle of the constitution, that every man should worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Quakers proper are not abolitionists in the offensive sense, though they would not hold slaves. Mr. Wiley and Mr. Caldwell gave Mr. A. some pretty hard blows. The bill was treated by the House as it deserved to be. It was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 72 to 28.

This afternoon the bill from the Senate to rebuild the Raleigh and Gaston Road came up in the House. It was opposed by Mr. Stevenson of Newbern, and Mr. Hill of New Hanover, on the ground that the policy of N. C. should be to build up a seaport within her own territory, and market towns of her own—an object we all desire to attain, but it should be done without making so great a sacrifice of the interests of the State, and the interests of the farmers of the West, as those gentlemen propose. Mr. R. M. Saunders and Mr. Rayner replied to Mr. Stevenson, and scattered his arguments to the winds. I think the bill will pass, though it is probable the amendment, releasing the old stockholders from their liabilities to the State, will not be adopted. A.

RALEIGH, January 18, 1851.

Dear Sirs: Yesterday the bill from the Senate to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company passed its second reading in the House, with an amendment providing for the release of the old stockholders and obligors from their former liabilities to the State, on condition that they subscribe themselves, or procure subscriptions, for $400,000 of stock in said company. The vote stood 56 for and 46 against the bill. Mr. Stevenson, of Newbern, and Mr. W. Hill, of New Hanover, spoke against the bill, contending that the true policy of the State required that this road should go down. Gen. Saunders displayed great ingenuity and tact in his advocacy of this measure, and I may add great ability. Mr. Rayner's reply to Mr. Stevenson was completely demolishing. He is one of the most powerful debaters I have ever listened to. It was known in the city that he would address the House on this subject at 7 o'clock on Thursday evening, and the lobbies and galleries were literally full to hear him. You may be sure all who heard him were richly paid for attending The ground upon which he and others advocated the measure was its importance to the success of the North Carolina Rail Road, and the probability of saving by this means a large sum of money which would otherwise be lost to the State. The House did a vast amount of business yesterday. I suppose near fifty bills were read after candle-light. It will take a great amount of labor to enable them to adjourn on Friday next. Indeed, it is impossible to complete the work before the two Houses by that time.

The Free Suffrage bill has occupied the Senate to-day, and late this evening it received a death blow; the vote on the 2d reading being 29 ayes and 20 noes. 30 votes were necessary for its passage; so the bill was lost. Mr. Hoke of Lincoln, one of the 29, moved its reconsideration, and a majority of the Senate voted in favor of the motion The Speaker decided that three-fifths was necessary to reconsider, and from this decision an appeal was taken. The appeal was then laid on the table, and will be brought up again on Monday, I presume. The impression is that there will be 22 votes against it if it comes up again. It seems that the bill as it went from the House was more liberal than its framers intended. It actually gave to persons who had not paid a public tax a right to vote in the Senate; and the impression is strongly fixed on some minds that, by a "strict construction" of the bill, it extended to Free Negroes the right to vote in the Senate! What a beautiful commentary is this on constitutional reform by Legislative enactment. Some of the Western men are greatly rejoiced at the fate of this measure—and I observe that the Convention question is gaining popularity every day.

The House has been principally engaged to-day in receiving reports from the several Committees. There was nothing of special interest, I believe, except the rejection of the bill to assist the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company, by a vote of 82 to 3! Yours, &c. A.

THE SENATE—FREE SUFFRAGE.

The agony is over, and "Free Suffrage" lies numbered among the slain,—defeated, in all probability, beyond the power of resurrection, at the present session; for we have no idea that the very just and correct decision of the Speaker can be reversed.

It will be seen that the Democratic side of the House—the advocates of legislative amendment of the Constitution—voted down the propositions offered by Mr. Barringer and supported by him in some very forcible remarks, for giving the election of Judges and Justices to the People; thereby showing *who* are the real friends of popular rights, and how subordinate is their professed regard for the "dear People" to their determination to stand, at all hazards, by the party-hobby, upon which David S. Reid rode into power.

The fate of Mr. Bynum's amendment, proposing to leave all these questions of reform to the sovereign People, demonstrated these things perhaps, still more palpably. Mr. B. enforced his amendment in a strong and eloquent Speech. He stood up, not only for his own section, but for the whole State; he disclaimed any sectional manœuvre in desiring to submit these matters to the People. They belonged *to* the People, and should be passed upon immediately *by* the People. Mr. B. spoke with that force and earnestness, that characterize all his efforts.

During the progress of the debate, Mr. Woodfin, in the course of a powerful speech, covering the whole ground in a masterly manner, called attention to a glaring defect in the Bill, as it had come from the House; the Bill actually omitting to require the Senate voter to have paid taxes, and rendering it somewhat doubtful, as to whether he should be a free *white* citizen! This produced evident confusion in the ranks of the Democracy. Mr. Caldwell of Mecklenburg, who seems to be *par excellence*, the party spokesman, undertook, in a feeble way, to combat this construction. He was replied to with such force by Mr. Haughton, that Mr. Clark of Edgecombe, came to the rescue of the party, and offered an amendment, proposing to remedy the defect so far as the tax-paying was concerned; which, by way of compliment *of course*, to Mr. Caldwell's views, was carried by a large majority. Prior to taking the vote, however, Mr. Gilmer made one of his best speeches—in which he showed in some forcible remarks, not unmixed with cutting humor and sarcasm, the impropriety of *legislative* amendment, as illustrated in the case before them—where a bill was presented, clearly excluding many *Senate* voters from voting for *Commoners*, and actually allowing (so Mr. G. insisted,) *free negroes* to vote for the Senate. Mr. G.'s remarks were most telling, and touched many a quick!

The whole debate was interesting and spirited. We listened, with great pleasure, to the sensible and amusing remarks of Mr. Bond—the successive pungent cuts and thrusts of Mr. Haughton—and the inept propositions of Messrs. Kelly, and Caldwell of Burke—Messrs. Joyner and Shepard opposed the bill on its merits, *per se*, and ably stood up for the old Constitution—Mr. S. avowing, however, that when it was conclusively ascertained that the people *desired* any particular Reform, he, for one, was most ready to concede it.

We cannot close this hastily prepared sketch, without expressing our own admiration of the efforts of those gentlemen, indicated above, who stood up for the rights of the People, in resisting this unsubstantial Free Suffrage bubble, on the special ground that it was not within the province of the Legislature to *dictate* to the People what particular Reform they may have. And this is the true ground upon which all sections can rally —this is the true Republican doctrine. Let the People determine for themselves, whether they will have a Convention to amend their organic law, or not. They are not to be dictated to by their servants; and the Senate by its action, on yesterday, administered a most merited and signal rebuke to that arrogance, in certain quarters, which had insolently proclaimed that this "*Bill should pass*," and no power *dare* prevent it!!

Raleigh Register.

The amendment of Mr. Barringer, alluded to above, giving the election of Justices of the Peace to the people, was rejected by 26 to 22—a party vote, the Register says. So also was his amendment giving the election of Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts to the people, 27 to 22.

Mr. Bynum's amendment, for taking the vote of the people on Convention or No Convention, was rejected 26 to 17.

The vote on the passage of the bill was,

Yeas—Messrs. Arendell, Barnard, Barrow, Berry, Bunting, G. W. Caldwell, Cameron, Cannada, Clarke, Collins, Drake, Eborn, Hargrave, Herring, Hester, Hoke, Jones, McMillan, Nixon, Rogers, Sherrod, Speight, Thomas, Thompson, Watson, Williamson, Wooten, Watt—29.

Nays—Messrs. Barringer, Bond, Bynum, Caldwell of Burke, Davidson, Gilmer, Grist, Haughton, Joyner, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, Melloy, Pender, Richardson, Sessoms, Shepard, Washington, Willey, Woodfin—20.

Three-fifths not voting in favor of the bill, *it was rejected.*

Mr. Hoke moved to reconsider, but the Speaker ruled the motion out of order, on the ground that the Senator had voted in the minority—the *Constitutional* minority.

Mr. Hoke took an appeal. After some discussion, Mr. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, moved to lay the appeal on the table for the present. Carried by a vote of 22 to 27.

Roads, Rivers, &c.—We learn from the report of E. L. Winslow, Esq., Pres't of the Plank Road, to Gov. Manly, Pres't of the Board of Int. Imp., Dec. 1st, 1850, that the State has paid $50,000, and individuals $31,617 92, on account of their subscriptions. The balance due by the State is $70,000, by individuals $48,582 08. This last amount is secured by endorsed notes, and $28,332 08 of it is past due, and bearing interest, being called for only as required. Six Steam Mills have been purchased, and five of them are at work on the line of the road. They cut from 10 to 12,000 feet of lumber in 24 hours. 18,000 feet have been cut by one of them in that time. The road from Fayetteville to Carthage, 41 miles, will cost about $58,500. Thence to Johnsonville, 44 miles, about $60,000 to $61,000. Total $119,000, for 85 miles, leaving about $81,000 to complete the remainder. The Tolls are kept separate from the general funds of the company, and a dividend may be made in April. A change of the Western terminus from Salisbury, is recommended, in accordance with the public wishes in that section.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.—This Company expended on the river above this place, $117,137 80. Below this place, $63,597 65.—Its shares, upon which $100 were paid, were reduced to $50, (and have been, for many years, worth in market only from $12 to $18.) Its receipts of tolls for the last year, ending May 31, 1850, were $5,881 82—an increase of $656 37, (or 12 per cent.) over the preceding year. Paid for work, removing logs, &c. during the last year, $1,239 33.

Progress Backwards.—The Legislature of N. York, in addition to a bill to nullify the fugitive law, has another before it to prevent the collection of rents; and still another to repeal the Free School Law,—a law which is emphatically the chief glory of that State. These bills will not pass, of course, but the world would be better if those who shamelessly propose them were left at home, in that obscurity which befits them.

Massachusetts.—The recent election of Governor by the Legislature of Massachusetts, is an apt illustration of the genuineness of the professions of "democracy," which are always on the lips of the Locofocos, as well as of the "natural alliance between the Locofoco party and the South." The people gave 56,778 votes to the Whig candidate for Governor; but the number of candidates prevented any one from getting a majority of all the votes, and the Legislature, by a coalition between the Abolitionists and Locofocos, passed over the Whig candidate and elected a Locofoco who had received only 36,023 of the people's votes—not two-thirds of the number given to the Whig. Such is "democracy"—which makes 36,000 votes of more effect than 56,000.

The further particulars of this unholy coalition —this bargain and corruption—this keeping together by the cohesive power of public plunder—are, that in addition to the Governor, the Locofocos have, for their share of the spoils, the Lieut. Governor, the State Treasurer, five Councillors, and the Senator in Congress for the few remaining weeks of the present session. The Abolitionists get, for their share, the Secretary of State, the Auditor, the Sergeant-at-Arms, five Councillors, and the Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th of March next. Such are the arrangements, and Charles Sumner is the nominee for the full term in the U. S. Senate.

The Washington Union denounces this coalition as "one of the most open, notorious, and shameless that was ever recorded." "The spectacle (it adds) is calculated to attract universal attention. Is it possible that men of high character can stoop to imitate the rapacity of brigands and say to the abolitionists, "You take this office, and I will take that? You elect him senator of the United States for a part of the term, and we will vote for your man for the next term?" What man of talents, however lofty, can survive such an experiment?"

P. S. The Locofocos have cheated the Abolitionists, after all. The main body of them, it is true, voted according to the agreement; but just enough refused, to prevent the election of Sumner to the Senate, and that, too, after the other parts of the bargain had been carried out. An abolitionist is thus kept out of the Senate and the Locofoco faith exposed.

Missouri.—There was a report, a few days ago, that Mr. Benton had been re-elected to the Senate. But we rejoice to find that it is untrue. Many ballotings had been made, but with a pretty uniform result. Benton 57, Geyer, Whig, 64. Green, Anti Benton Loco, 37. On the 26th balloting, however, Geyer received 70, Benton 55, Green 31, several Anti-Benton men voting for Geyer, and some of them giving their reasons for doing so. It is not believed that either of the opposing parties will lend any support, under any circumstances, to Mr. Benton.

The Hon. Jesse D. Bright, Loco, has been re-elected U. S. Senator from Indiana, for six years.

More Nullification threatened.—A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of New York, somewhat similar to that smuggled through the Legislature of Vermont, the object of which is to prevent the execution of the fugitive law.

A similar bill has been introduced in the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

And the "Vigilance Committee" of Boston are moving to get the same subject before Congress and the Legislature of Massachusetts.

There is no apprehension, we suppose, of the passage of any such law in either of the above, or any other, Legislature; but the attempts produce excitement, passion, sectional and disunion feelings. And it is therefore to be deplored that any such movement has been made. It cannot possibly do good. It is sure to do harm.

The New York papers denounce the bills and their authors in no measured terms.

It is to be hoped that the period of State and National Legislation will soon come to an end for this season; for when the Legislatures adjourn the country will become quiet. This agitation is kept up for selfish ends by candidates for popular favor at both ends of the Union. We fear that this remark is not entirely inapplicable to some in our own Legislature.

Census of South Carolina.—Charleston has a population of 42,604; in 1840, 31,517—increase, 11,077. In Marion District, there are 17,408, against 13,932 inhabitants in 1840—an increase of 3,476. The returns from 11 other districts do not exhibit so large an average increase.

The Religious and General Intelligencer, a Baptist paper published in Wilmington by the Rev. James McDaniel, has been merged in the Biblical Recorder, of Raleigh, and will no longer be issued.

Delegates to the World's Fair.—At a meeting of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, there were nearly 100 applicants for the honor of representing the Society in the World's Fair at London—the delegates bearing their own expenses.—The following were appointed: Ex-President Martin Van Buren, Messrs. Henry Baldwin, John A. King, Ezra P. Prentice, B. P. Johnson.

The Directors of the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road Company met on the 14th inst., and permanently organized by appointing

A. A. McKethan, President,
G. Deming, Vice President,
A. A. T. Smith, Attorney and Secretary,
D. G. McDuffie, Engineer.

The sealed Proposals were opened and the contract awarded to D. M. Buie of this county, at a price, we understand, equal to about $1289 58 per mile, which includes about 1000 feet of bridging.—*North Carolinian.*

Town Officers.—The Commissioners of Fayetteville have made the following appointments for the current year:

W. G. Matthews, Town Clerk.
Wm. Warden, Treasurer.
G. Deming, Tax Collector.
Joseph Arey, Special Justice.
Wm. H. Bayne, Printer.
Wm. L. Callais, Constable.
Chas. Goddard, Market Clerk.
A. M. Campbell, Director of Patrols U. F.
H. H. Depo, Director of Patrols L. F.
Wm. Williamson, Street Commissioner and Superintendent of the Grave Yard.

The Commissioners will hold regular meetings on the last Friday in every month.

North Carolinian.

Small Pox.—Mrs. Grant, the notice of whose decease appears under our obituary head, died of the Small Pox. An infant child left by her, about two years old, is now sick with the same disease. Mrs. G. had not been vaccinated, nor has the child been.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

☞ **THE BOOK.—The trial of Mrs. Simpson** is nearly ready, probably it will be for sale in about a fortnight. It makes a handsome pamphlet of 200 pages, contains the Report of the Coroner's Inquest, the Bill of Indictment, list of the Jury, testimony of all the witnesses, arguments of the Counsel on both sides, in full, Charge of the Judge, and finding of the Jury. It will be sold at 25 cents in paper cover, 40 cents in cloth, and 75 in law binding.

Orders by Booksellers, Merchants, and travelling Agents to sell the work in the several counties, &c. are solicited within the next week or two, by E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan. 21.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, during the past week, several memorials asking the repeal of the fugitive law have been presented. They were referred, with evident signs of dissatisfaction, even by those who presented them,—Mr. Cooper of Pennsylvania is an instance.

On the presentation of one of these memorials, by Mr. Hale, a motion was made by Mr. Whitcomb to lay it on the table, without referring it at all. This was made a test question, to show the unwillingness of the Senate even to entertain the question of the repeal or modification of the law. And it was decided in the affirmative. The memorial was laid on the table, 35 votes to 16, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs Atchison, Bell, Berrien, Borland, Bradbury, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis, of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Phelps, Rhett, Rusk, Shields, Soule, Spruance, Underwood, Wales, Whitcomb—35.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Cooper, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Ewing, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Seward, Smith, Upham, Walker, and Winthrop—16.

A good deal of confusion was produced by Mr. Yulee of Florida, and Mr. Butler of S. C., refusing to vote, they having determined not to vote on any question concerning the fugitive slave law —(and thus, so far as they can, assisting the abolition enemies of that law.) The rules require every Senator to vote, and their names were repeatedly called, but they refused to answer. [And this is meant to pass for patriotism, and devotion to the interests of the South!]

A long debate has been going on, on the bill to cede the Public Lands to the States in which they lie. It was stated that the official reports show that 95,000,000 of acres are to be given under the bounty land law; that at the usual rates of sale it will take sixteen years to get these out of the market; and so, for sixteen years to come the government cannot hope to realize any revenue from the public lands. At a late sale of fine lands in Iowa, not a single bid was made during the two weeks in which the lands were offered.

A resolution offered by Mr. Shields, and adopted by the Senate, indicates an apprehension of a renewal of the difficulties between the U. S. and Great Britain in regard to Mosquito, Central America, &c. It seems that the British Consul, Mr. Chatfield, has been creating a new disturbance in that quarter, and Mr. Shields's resolution is a call for information from the President.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, the cheap Postage bill has again consumed much time. A proposition to fix a uniform rate of two cents for a letter was rejected, and another to fix three cents was adopted, 91 to 70.

The rate on newspapers, not exceeding two ounces, to be one cent. On newspapers delivered in the State where printed, one-half of that rate. Newspapers to circulate in the county, or within thirty miles of where printed, are to go free.

A resolution has been adopted, 104 to 39, to inquire into the expediency of reducing the value of the silver coin, by reducing its weight, or increasing the alloy, so as to stop its exportation.

The House refused, 123 to 84, (two-thirds required,) to suspend the rules to enable Mr. McLanahan of Penn. to offer a resolution "that it would be inexpedient and improper to repeal the fugitive slave law."

California Constitution.—The Republic publishes another letter from General Riley upon this subject. It seems, that the New Orleans Delta, not content with Gen. Riley's denial of the charge that he acted under instructions from Gen. Taylor's Administration, has renewed it upon the authority of one Patrick Barry, who avows that he read the instructions, and acted as Gen. Riley's legal adviser in the matter.

Gen. Riley denies that any such instructions were received by him, and shows the impossibility of any instructions having reached him in the way alleged before the arrival of Mr. King. Of course then, a sight of instructions never received, must have required on Mr. Barry's part, very remarkable powers of vision.

The General also denies, that Mr. Patrick Barry ever acted as his legal adviser. He says that he is too old a soldier to ask a lawyer's advice as to whether he should obey the instructions of those who by the laws of the country are placed over him. In conclusion he says,

"I consulted no one in regard to the course I pursued but the military and naval commanders on the Pacific coast, and those whom the law allowed me to have near to aid in the discharge of my duties. I acted, from a sense of duty, on my own responsibility, and for what I honestly and truly believed to be the best interests of California and my country."

Will this satisfy Mr. Patrick Barry and his unbelieving Democratic friends?

A good Sentiment.—Gov. Wright, of Indiana, advocating the establishment of a common school system in that State, says, "if we pay not for the education of the boy, we shall surely pay double for the ignorance of the man."

Plank Roads.—400 miles of plank road have been completed in the State of Indiana during the year 1850, and about 1200 miles are in progress. 212 miles of rail road in operation, and 1000 miles in progress.

The population of Washington, Beaufort county, is 2,452, an increase of 577 since 1840.

The South has also a duty to perform upon this subject. For a long time the slavery subject has been one of the principal topics of every Presidential and even Congressional campaign. One party is accused by the other of being unsound, unsafe, and in alliance with Northern abolitionists. The truth is, that both parties at the South are equally loyal and devoted to Southern interests, and the fact ought henceforth to be a recognized and established one in all party contests in the Southern States.

When the great mass of the North and South banish slavery from political contests, abolitionism will be shorn of all its power to harm, and the rights and Union of the States be secure.

Richmond Rep.

These are the words of soberness and truth, and should sink deep into the minds of all who desire to perpetuate the Union. For a long time the Whigs of the South were told that it was to the Democracy alone that they could look for a security of Southern Rights; that the Democracy of the North were the natural allies of the South, &c., &c. Recent events have proved, beyond a doubt, that these assertions were utterly groundless, and that we can look to no party organization for the preservation of our rights, but must look to the law-abiding spirit of the whole people. Let us then keep the subject of slavery out of the political arena, and all will be well.—*Pet. Int.*

Who can fail to notice the calm, consistent, and faithful course of the President and his Cabinet in their administration of the affairs of the Government? So "clear in their great office" are they that we really see or hear very little, if any, objection even from the political opponents of the President to his public conduct. We seem hardly ever to have had a better President, or an abler Cabinet. It is a Whig Administration, whose ends and aims are for the good of the country, and not the mere benefit of party.

Alex. Gazette.

The Mississippi Legislature, during the late called session, refused to allow the United States Flag to be unfurled over the State House. The members it seems, could not reconcile it to their consciences to plot treason immediately under the stars and stripes. In reference to this refusal, the Port Gibson Herald pithily remarks: "As we looked upon the naked flag staffs of the capitol, and reviewed the scenes which were then being enacted within its walls, we thought that a noble ship with a reckless crew scudding *under bare poles* before the breath of the hurricane, and driving headlong among breakers on a rock-bound coast, would be a fit emblem of that 'ship of State,' whose helm is in the reckless and unskilful hand of John Anthony Quitman."

MARRIED,

Near Jefferson, Cass county, Texas, on the 12th Dec. 1850, Mr WILLIAM J. LEETE, late of this place, to Miss ANN PUGH, of Cass county.

In Anson county, on the 26th of December, by Rev. Wesley L. Pegues, Dr. HUGH C. CHAPMAN, of Chesterfield C. H., S. C., to Miss MARY JANE, daughter of John Grady, Esq. of Anson.

At Rockfish village, on the 4th inst., by Rev. A. McAlister, Mr. ROBERT McLERAN to Miss NANCY McCORQUDALE.

In Moore county, on the 2d inst., by John Shepard, Esq., Little WILLIAM THOMAS to Miss CATHARINE WELDON, daughter of Daniel Weldon, Esq.—all of Moore.

In Wilmington, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. James O. Stedman, ELI W. HALL, Esq., Attorney at Law, to Miss MARGARET, daughter of John Dawson, Esq.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Chas. Manship, ROBERT E. TOWNSEND to Miss EMILY, daughter of Rev. Thomas Cook, all of Marlborough District, S. C.

DIED,

On the 28th ult., in Robeson county, N. C., in the 75th year of his age, JOHN McNEILL, Sen'r, a native of Kircefordale, Argyleshire, Scotland. He emigrated to this country in 1792, and settled in Robeson. Energy and perseverity were marked traits in his character. He is among the few who, late in life, seemed to have experienced a genuine change of heart. And the fruit of it he manifested by true devotion to the cause of his Redeemer. From the commencement of his illness, which he bore with christian patience and meekness, he was impressed with the belief that he would not recover, when to others, symptoms were not alarming. And indeed he appeared to have no desire longer in this world of sin.—To him the Saviour was precious to the last,—giving a look of peculiar affection to the members of his family, he closed his eyes and gently fell asleep in Jesus,—leaving a large family and numerous friends to mourn their loss. They, however, would not sorrow as those who have no hope, but would rather look forward to a glorious re union above.—Com.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Jan. 21.

Brandy, p'ch,	45	a 50	Lard,	8½	a 9
Ditto, apple,	37	a 40	Leather, sole,	20	a 23
Beeswax,	20	a 22	Lead, bar,	6½	a 7
Bacon,	9	a 10	Molasses,	27	a 30
Bagging,	15	a 20	Nails, cut,	4½	a 5
Cotton,	12½	a 12¾	Oats,		a 60
Corn,	85	a 90	Oil, Linseed,	90	a
Coffee,	13	a 14	Powder,	5 00	a 6 00
Cheese,	9	a 11	Shot,	1¾	a 2
Copperas,	2½	a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6	a 9
Candles, F. F.	15	a	Do. loaf,	11	a 12½
Flour,	5¾	a 6¾	Salt, sack,	1 50	a
Feathers,	28	a 30	Do. alum, bu.	40	a 50
Flaxseed,	1 40	a 1 50	Shingles,	2	a 2½
Hides, green,	3½	a 4	Tallow,	10	a
Ditto, dry,	7	a 10	Wheat,	1 00	a 1 10
Iron, Swedes,	5	a 6	Whiskey,	38	a 50
Do. English,	3½	a 4	Wool,	15	a 16
Indigo,	1	a 1 4	White Lead,	2	a 2½
Lime,	1 75	a 2 00			

Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "
4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7½ cents.

REMARKS.—Trade has been fair during the week.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon scarce at 8 to 8½ cts., hog round. Corn 70 to 75. Northern Flour 6 00 to 8 00. Lard plenty at 7 to 8. Nothing doing in Lumber. Timber—Shipping 9 50, prime Mill 6 00 to 8 50, ordinary 4 00 to 5 75. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 05, Hard 1 10.

At Charleston, Cotton 12 to 13¾ a fall of ⅛. Corn 70 to 73.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,025,947 bales, against 1,019,711 last year. Increase 5,536.

At Cheraw, Cotton 11½ to 12¾.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y 15—Steamer Gov Graham, with boats Express and Cumberland in tow, with goods for H L Myrover & Co, W McIntyre, M & A Waldauer, Williams, Haywood & Co, J H Coffman, J W Baker, King & Hege, Boger & Reese, Hall, Sackett & Co, Boger & Maxwell, W J Parker, S Farlow, Stanly & Murrow, Shelly & Field, A Smith, D Lewis, Gen J J McKay, Murchison, Reid & Co, Warner & Riner, G Lauder, J R Grist, J Utley, M W McNair & Co, J R & J Sloan, Cedar Falls Co, D J McAlister, S Brown, Blocker & Bullard, J D Williams, W Draughon, M Greentree & Co, W H White, N K McDuffie, W H Willis, H Erambert, J W Russ. *Passengers* —Miss Costin, Miss French, Miss Gause, Miss Chapman, Mrs Hill, Mrs Wood, Mrs Harriss, Mrs Cornwall, Messrs T F Gause, Alex McRae, Jr, Geo Harriss, E J Lutterloh, P

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The bedding and furniture of all kinds is all new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants.—No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

TEA! TEA!

BLACK AND GREEN TEAS.

Hyson,	Oolong,
Imperial,	Howqua,
Gunpowder,	English Breakfast,

All of good quality and some very superior. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 21, 1850. 42tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

FOR SALE.

THE site lately occupied by the Phœnix Steam Mill, embracing a river front of 625 feet inclusive of Timber Pen; wharf 240 feet.

On this Property there are two good Dwelling Houses, Foundry for Brass Castings, Blacksmith and Carpenter's Shops, together with a number of small Houses suitable for Laborers; a site unsurpassed for a Steam Saw Mill, Factory, Lumber yard, or Naval Store Depot. Apply to

WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.

Wilmington, Oct. 2, 1850. 40-tf

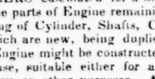
NOTICE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale THREE BOILERS calculated for a 60 Horse Engine; also the parts of Engine remaining from the fire, consisting of Cylinder, Shafts, Cranks, &c., many of which are new, being duplicates, out of which an Engine might be constructed at a very small expense, suitable either for a Saw mill, Cotton factory, or other purposes. A lot of Cast Iron, Wrought Iron Bolts, Shafts, Screw Bolts. Also spare machinery, Mill saws, &c.

WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.

Wilmington, Sept. 18, 1850. 39-tf

MERCHANTS' STEAMBOAT COMPANY.



Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville, will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 6-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
B. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

T. T. POND'S

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 51tf

$25 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery, either to me or in jail, of my man BILL, known about town as Billy McNeill Said boy is in the neighborhood of town.

R. M. ORRELL.

Nov. 11, 1850. 45tf

FISH.

15 BBLS. NEW MACKEREL.
27 Bbls. fresh Mullets, a splendid article.
Just received and for sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.

Dec. 17, 1850. 50-tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE American Almanac for 1851; Harper's new monthly Magazine; the International Magazine; David Copperfield, by Dickens, complete; the Green Hand; the Poetry of Science, by Hunt; Earth and Man, from the French of Arnold Guyot; Man Primeval, by Jno. Harris, D. D.; the Pre-Adamite Earth, by do.; Explanation of the Book of Common Prayer; American Education, by Mansfield; A Pastor's Sketches, by Spencer; Evenings at Donaldson Manor; &c., &c.

Just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec, 16, 1850.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received lately from New York,

A LARGE AND GENERAL STOCK OF

GOODS,

For the Town and Country Trade, comprising an assortment seldom found at one place, which are offered for sale at wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

10 hhds. Cuba and N. O. SUGARS,
20 bbls. and boxes refined and loaf Sugars,
100 bags Coffee, Rio, Java, Laguira, Manilla and Cape,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 ditto wrought ditto,
Cut and wrought Spikes,
10 hhds. Molasses,
50 kegs white Lead,
15 boxes Starch,
15 ditto and kegs Saleratus,
10 boxes Collins' Axes,
20 ditto assorted Candy,
20 qr. casks assorted Wines,
10 pieces Carpeting and Canton Matting,
120 Demijohns,

Pure and Imitation Brandy, Champagne Wine, London Porter, Spices of all kinds, Hyson and Imperial Teas, Logwood, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Olive and Castor Oil, Essences, Cologne, fine and common Soap, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass; in fact, almost every article in the Grocery line.

—ALSO—

A heavy Stock of

Hardware and Cutlery.

500 doz. Knives and Forks, sets fine table Cutlery, 500 doz. pocket and pen Knives, Pad Locks, Rim Locks, Scissors, Razors, Hatchets, Hammers, fire Fenders, Shovels and Tongs, brass Andirons, all kinds of Castings, log and trace Chains, Grid Irons, Fry Pans, porcelain lined and brass Kettles, a stock of house-furnishing articles, &c. &c.

India Rubber Goods, viz:

Whips, Blankets, Leggins, Travelling Bags, &c. &c.

Wood Ware.

Brass and Iron bound Pails, Brooms, Brushes, Dusters, bed Cords, Lines, &c. Also, 15 dozen Violins.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of

Crockery, Glass & Britannia Ware.

China, Granite and Liverpool dinner and tea Sets, china and glass Bowls, glass Pitchers, cut, pressed and plain Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Goblets and Salt Cellars, with a variety of fancy Glassware, Britannia coffee and tea Pots, sugar Bowls, cream Jugs, Cups, Castors, Candlesticks, Ladles, tea and table Spoons and Services for Communion Table; a few Lard Lamps and Girandoles.

The Subscribers have also their usual Stock of DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

The public are invited to examine our Stock, exceeding in variety any before offered in this place.

—ALSO—

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
1200 Bushels Alum do.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

August 17, 1850. 33-tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

Opium,	White Lead,	Sal Eratus,
Camphor,	Linseed Oil,	Mustard,
Castor Oil,	Whale Oil,	Spice,
Alcohol,	Sperm Oil,	Nutmegs,
Sulphur,	Train Oil,	Pepper,
Aloes,	Sweet Oil,	Hops,
Magnesia,	Neatsfoot Oil,	Indigo,
Rhubarb,	Copal Varnish,	Madder,
Morphine,	Leather Varnish,	Saltpette,
Quinine,	Japan Varnish,	Ginger,
Cream Tartar,	Window Glass,	Glue,
Sal Soda,	Putty,	Annato,
Castile Soap,	Pumice Stone,	Cloves,
Super carb Soda,	Chrome green,	Mace,
Epsom Salts,	Chrome yellow,	Burning fluid,
Sponge,	Lamp Black,	Alum,
Ipecac,	Patent Black,	Oxalic Acid,
Sarsaparilla,	Terra de Sienna,	White brick,
Kreosote,	Umber,	Tripoli,
Borax,	Litharge,	Wash Brushes,
Arrowroot,	Black Lead,	Paint Brushes,
Isinglass,	Red Lead,	Varnish "
Gum Arabic,	Patent Dryer,	Scrubbing "
Gum Myrrh,	Whiting,	Shoe "
Capsicum,	French Yellow,	Tooth "
Lobelia,	Yellow Ochre,	Hair "
Plasters,	Venetian Red,	Logwood,
Liquorice,	Spanish Brown,	Red wood,
Chloroform,	Prussian Blue,	Black Ink,
Jujube Paste,	Sand-paper,	Opodeldoc,
Copperas,	Starch,	&c. &c.

With a general assortment of Medicines; Chemicals of all kinds; French and English perfumery and soaps; with a full assortment of all the leading Patent Medicines now in use.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed.

The subscriber feels assured that he can meet the wishes of the purchaser in regard to quality and price. S. J. HINSDALE,

Oct. 12, 1850. Druggist. 42-tf

400 Acres Land, Valuable Water Saw and Grist Mill, FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my Locke's Creek LAND, which cannot be excelled for Turpentine or Timber, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Land is 12 miles from Fayetteville, on the Raleigh Road. East side of Cape Fear.—The mill has lately been rebuilt by one of the best mill-wrights in the State, with a Hotchkiss wheel to drive the Saw. The frame is placed on a good foundation, and the dam cannot be excelled, and is high enough to hold ten feet head of water. The above mill was formerly the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy.

I will sell the above land and improvements on reasonable terms. For further particulars address the subscriber at Smithfield, Johnston Co., or apply to Mr. J. B. Wright, who lives in one mile of the premises, and who will take great pleasure in showing any person desirous of purchasing.

WM. J. BUCHANAN.

Oct. 12. 41-tf

$100 REWARD!

RANAWAY from Angus Morrison of Moore county, about the 1st of April, a slave by the name of HENRY, about 25 years old. He is nearly a white man, about 6 feet high, dark ash colored hair, his eyes inclined to be blue, his nose a little Roman. He has a dark heavy beard, and formerly wore whiskers, but cut them off before he left. He is no doubt attempting to pass himself off as a white man. Said Boy now belongs to J. & N. Smitherman.

We will give One Hundred Dollars reward for the apprehension and confinement of Henry in any Jail, so that we get him.

J. & N. SMITHERMAN.

Randolph county, N. C., Nov. 1, 1850. 44-6m

COMMON SCHOOLS.

A QUORUM of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools having failed to assemble on the 2d instant, no business could be transacted.

A meeting is requested on the 11th day of February next, at 11 o'clock, at the County Court Office.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Ch'n.

Jan'y 3, 1851. 53-4w

Teacher Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN qualified to teach the English, Latin and Greek Languages, will find a situation with a liberal salary, on application to John C. Smith and Brothers, 20 miles North of Fayetteville, or by letter addressed to Fayetteville.

Jan'y 1, 1851. 53tf

$50 REWARD.

BROKE Jail in Pittsborough, Chatham county, on Sunday night, the 8th inst., a man by the name of Aaron Malone. Said Malone is about 21 years of age, about six feet high, light hair, and will weigh about one hundred and seventy-five or eighty pounds.

I will give the above reward of Fifty Dollars for his delivery to me in Pittsborough, or Twenty Five Dollars for his confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him again.

S. L. RIDDLE, Jailer.

Pittsborough, Dec. 12, 1850. 51-tfM

[Price adv. $3 25.]

NEW GOODS.

W. McINTYRE is now opening a general assortment of imported and domestic DRY GOODS; Floor and Furniture Oil Cloth; Wall and Window Paper; Hats, Caps, and Shoes; Hardware and Cutlery; Groceries, &c.

Liberty Point, Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1850. 45-3m

FALL, 1850.

JAMES KYLE

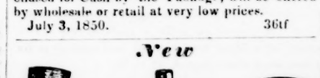
IS now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of DRY GOODS, among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Sattinets and Merino Cassimeres.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Vestings, well assorted.
Black and colored Silks.
French and English Merinos.
Ditto ditto Muslin-de-Laines.
Alpacas, well assorted.
2500 pieces Calico.
Domestics, 3-4 to 10-4 bleach'd and brown.
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers.
Merino Long and Square Shawls.
Plaid and other Woollen ditto.
Anker Bolting Cloths, at reduced prices.

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

July 3, 1850. 36tf

New



FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally. Among his assortment may be found the latest styles of Gentlemen's Moleskin, Nutria, Silk, Brush, and Coney HATS.

ALSO, a full and complete supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys', Children's and Infant's Fur, Cloth, Plush, Silk, Velvet, and in fact all kinds that are usually found in this market, of all styles, qualities and prices, which will be sold ☞ *cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, Mexican, California, Buena Vista and Congress Hats, both Fur and Wool, for Men, Youths', and Boys. Also, a neat and pretty soft Hat for small children, trimmed in fancy style. Call soon.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Children's, and Infant's BOOTS AND SHOES.

☞ To all such as may wish to purchase goods in his line, he would say please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, as I am disposed to sell *Cheap, Cheap for Cash.*

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

August 29, 1850. 35-tf

FAMILY GROCERY.

WM. R. LOVE has opened a Family Grocery on South side of Person street, near the Market square, where persons can be accommodated with small quantities. His Groceries were recently purchased in New York, and are of the best quality.

Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf

New Establishment,

For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, three doors below Mr. S. J. Hinsdale's, where they intend to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give them a call, as they are confident that they can suit them in quality and price. They have now on hand of their own manufacture, a supply of superior Bakers, which are highly recommended by all who have used them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.

GURDON F. WEBSTER.
WM. W. FRIZELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1850. 17tf

Security, Stability and Perpetuity.

Mutual Life Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK.

No. 35 WALL STREET.

A MILLION OF DOLLARS securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in this city and Brooklyn, and stocks of the State and City of New York and United States Government.

All the Profits are divided among the Insured.

The Company declared a dividend of profits of fifty-two per cent. on all existing policies on the 31st of January, 1848.

Persons may effect insurance on their own lives and the lives of others.

A married woman can insure the life of her husband, the benefits of which are secured by law for the exclusive use of herself or children.

Clergymen and all others dependent upon salaries or their daily earnings are specially invited to avail themselves of a resource whereby their surviving families may be secured from the evils of penury.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Pamphlets explanatory of the principles of Mutual Life Insurance, and illustrating its advantages, with forms of application, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 35 Wall-street, or of any of its agents.

TRUSTEES.

Jos. B Collins,	John V. L. Pruyn,
Wm. Moore,	Wm. J. Hyslop,
Fred. Whittlesey,	Zebedee Cook,
R. H. McCurdy,	Charles Ely,
Jona. Miller,	Fred. S. Winston,
John C. Cruger,	David A. Comstock,
C. W. Faber,	Walter Joy,
Robert Schuyler,	John P. Yelverton,
Alfred Pell,	James Chambers,
Theo. Sedgwick,	David C. Colden,
Joseph Tuckerman,	Stacy B. Collins,
Alfred Edwards,	Moses H. Grinnell,
John H. Swift,	Wm. Betts,
Wm. J. Bunker,	John Wadsworth,
Joseph Blunt,	Eugene Dutilh,
S. M. Cornell,	Isaac G. Pearson,
Francis S. Lathrop,	Gouv. M. Wilkins,
Henry Wells,	John C. Thatcher.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, *President.*
CHARLES GILL, *Actuary.*
ISAAC ABBATT, *Secretary.*
JOHN M. ROSE, *Agent.*

Aug. 26. 1850. 34-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received, and are receiving, for the Fall and Winter trade: fine Wool-dyed bl'k, brown, olive, green, and blue Cloths; Cassimeres; Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys, Blankets; Hats; Bonnets; Shoes; Umbrellas, &c.; with a general variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which we request purchasers to examine, being confident that our prices will be perfectly satisfactory.

Sept. 24, 1850. 38-tf

New Books and Stationary.

THE Subscribers have received a large portion of their recently purchased stock of BOOKS & STATIONARY, which they will sell as heretofore on the most reasonable terms.—Many articles, particularly Papers and Blank Books, at unusually low prices. School, Law, Medical, Historical, and Miscellaneous Books, generally, at or under the Northern Trade prices

Oct. 21. E. J. HALE & SON.

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME,)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,
Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17-tf

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber will be upon the wharves in Wilmington the 1st of October next, at the solicitation and encouragement of his friends to enter upon the business of general agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce on commission; as follows: Timber, Staves, Shingles, Corn, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, &c. Also Negroes; having had experience in that business, he flatters himself that he can be of advantage to those who may sell to or through him. Being so well (and he hopes favorably) known throughout the Wilmington District of country, he gives no particular reference, but merely challenges a trial; he will have hands of his own in attendance with him for the dispatch of business, he only adds that he will commence under favorable circumstances, ever having claimed to be an honest dealer and faithful to his trust; responsible for anything that he may undertake. In saying this he believes his acquaintances will sustain him, and he asks a share of patronage. Every effort to please, will be made.

J. J. McDUGALD.

September 7, 1850. 36-tf Mar

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware

MANUFACTORY.

At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's

OLD established Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware Manufactory, is removed to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

and to do all kind of work for Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

F. T. WARD, Agent.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-y

To Cotton & Woollen Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers have for sale a general assortment of FINDINGS, to which they would respectfully call attention.

A constant supply of the following Articles always on hand:

J. & L. Woodcock's superior Machine Cards.

Shearing Machines.—Parson's, Howard's, Curtis's, Davidson & Park's, Daniel's.

Various Machines.—Parkhurst's Patent Burring Machines, Spooling Machines, Napping Machines, Brushing Machines, Kellogg's Patent Wool Pickers, Cotton Whippers or Willows, Water Wheel Regulators, Cloth Winders, Flock Cutters, Bobbin Machines, Quadrants and Reels, Bacon's Patent Cotton Pickers, Hardwaste Pickers, Waste Cleaners.

Sundry Articles.—Holbrook's Patent Riveted Pickers, Revolving Temples, Jaw & Wooden Temples, Superior Picker Leather, do. Lace do., do. Band do., do. Bridle do., Stretched Leather Belting, Leather Belting, Roller Cloth, Washer do., Sheep Roller Skins, Calf do. do., Spindle Banding, Loom Cord, Baling Twine, Packing Rope, Tape, all colors, Shuttles, all kinds and sizes, Tenter Hooks, Tack Hammers, Wood Screws, Roving Guides, Mule Spindles, Steel Punches, Skewers, Cutting Nippers, Ring Travellers, Dust Brushes, Flocking do., Card Tacks and Pliers, Comb Plate, Card Cleaners, Shuttle Eyes, Nuts and Washers, Rivets and Burs, Screw Drivers, Roller Buckles, Glass Creel Steps, Spindle Steps, Fuller's Jacks, Factory Lamps, Worsted Harness, Cotton do., Steel and Cane Reeds, Woollen Bobbins, Throstle Bobbins, Speeder Bobbins, Spools, all kinds, Books on Dyeing, Tessels, Heddle Males, Mule Banding, Belt Awls, Emery, Vat Nets, Cloth Hooks, Press Papers and Plates, Paper Fenders, Ring Travellers, French Teasels, American do.

☞ Together with Second-hand Machinery in great variety.

Refer for quality of Cards and articles generally, to F. & H. Fries, Salem, N. C.; L. D. Childs & Co., Lincolnton, N. C.; A. Jenks, Esq., Builder of Machinery, Bridesburg, Pa.; and to Manufacturers generally in Philadelphia and its vicinity.

THURLO HUGHES & CO.,
11 North 5th St., Philadelphia.

Sept. 26, 1850. 39-y

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a very general and well selected Stock,

IN ALL LINES,

which we are offering on our usual terms.

☞ All sorts of Produce purchased; and we attend as usual to the Forwarding Business.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1850. 47tf

FOR SALE,

12 Wm. Rowland's Extra thick mill and cross-cut SAWS, 6 and 6½ feet.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 19, 1850. 46-tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our Stock for themselves. We think we can suit them in styles and prices.

North-West corner Market Square, Green st.

AREY & SHEMWELL.

Sept. 30, 1850. 39tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North, and is now opening, one door West of Mr. E. Glover's Jewelry Establishment, and nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

A New Stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found a general variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable Dress Goods and Trimmings. Also, a large assortment of

Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas,.

To which he respectfully invites the early attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of both town and country.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1850. 38tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,

[12-ypd] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his PLANTATION for sale, containing 500 acres, one hundred and fifty of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The Farm is beautifully situated, with a neat Dwelling House, with four upright rooms with a fireplace attached to each, and all necessary out-houses. Also, a Gin and Cotton Press. This land is of the best Cotton lands in the Eastern part of North Carolina; well watered, and as healthy a situation as can be found, as there has never been a case of fever on it. The Stand is one of the best in Robeson county for a Store,—there having been one on it occasionally for the last 30 years. I will exchange the lands for young Negroes; or any person wishing to buy may have them for less than their valued proceeds for two years.

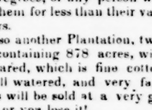
I have also another Plantation, two miles from the above, containing 878 acres, with about two hundred cleared, which is fine cotton land; very healthy, well watered, and very fairly timbered. These lands will be sold at a very great bargain; come quick or you lose it!

For particulars, I refer to Malcolm Purcell and W. C. McNeill, near Floral College; Col. A. S. McKay and J. H. McRae, Richmond county.

ZACHARIAH FULMORE.

Alfordsville, Robeson county, Sept. 12, 1850. 37tf

Marble Factory.

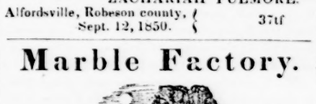


By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1850. 103-1yp



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

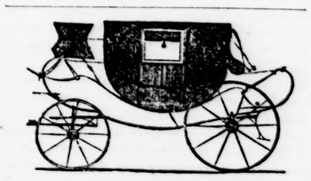
THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850

CARRIAGE MAKING.

TWO WOOD WORKMEN WANTED—Good wages and steady employment given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Dec. 16, 1850. 50tf

MUSIC BOOKS.

CARMINA SACRA; Boston Academy; Christian Melodies; Bradbury's Sabbath School Melodies; Bradbury's Alpine Glee Singer; The Christian Minstrel; The Harmonist; The Southern Harmony; Instruction Book for the Spanish Guitar; Mason's Sacred Harp, &c., &c., just rec'd by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 16, 1850.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a portion of their SECOND importation of GOODS this Season,—*Dry Goods, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass, &c.* Particulars hereafter.

—ALSO—

3000 yds. **assorted Carpeting.**

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Oct. 28. 43-tf

CHARLES BANKS,

Confectioner,

GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.

June 1850. 23tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

General Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.,

AND

AGENT FOR THE

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New Jersey,

CAPITAL OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

☞ Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments to me or to my friends in New York.

Oct. 9, 1850. 41-y

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1850. 7tf

J. E. TOOMER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & GENERAL AGENT,

NORTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Refer to
H. Branson & Son, A. A. McKethan, Feb'y 2, 1850. } Fayetteville, N. C. 5-y

GEORGE ELLIOT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

Agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq., Jona. Evans, Esq., Rev. E. McNair, Jan. 1, 1850. } Cumberland Co. 20-tf

LAWRENCE & COMPANY'S

Patent Improved Flesh Gloves and Straps,

For producing a healthy state of the system by Friction.

THE great value of the Horse-hair Renovator as a therapeutic agent, when applied to the human body, is well known to every one who has paid the least attention to the importance of a healthy action of the Skin. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 1, 1850. 33tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber will pay Cash for all likely young NEGROES, male and female, from the age of 8 to 25 years. He may be seen at any time at the Fayetteville Hotel.

SHERMAN JOHNSON.

Nov. 18, 1850. 46-tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND MARINE,)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DE...ING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

L. H. WHITAKER.

Aug. 24, 1850. 34-tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

Carriage Manufactory.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage